An Advertisement Judiciously Placed
In a progressive newspaper
Always brings good results.
The Bee circulates in 400 towns
Every day.
Enterprising merchants use its
Columns and profit thereby.

The Bee.

"Behold How Good and How Pleasant
It is for brethren to dwell together
In unity."
That's Gospel truth, but
Republican brethren in Toledo are
Harmoniously bow-legged and
Unitedly cross-eyed.
For particulars read this Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 304. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY APRIL 23, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER.

Indiana, Illinois and Ohio—Fair; warmer; winds becoming south.
Michigan and Wisconsin—Generally fair; slightly cooler; variable winds.

LOCAL.

The painters' strike.
Woolson's Easter Rebus.
Reception to Rector Sage.
The late J. K. Secor's will.
Personal and social gossip.
With the clubs and societies.
Junior Y. M. C. A. anniversary.
Row between Doc Smith and Moxie.
Property disposed of by the sheriff.
Red hot republican caucuses and convention.

UNITED STATES.

Northern cattle war.
Bob Ford at Creede.
The Van Loon trial.
Prof. Foster's weather.
Incendiaries in Louisville.
Record of the Ohio legislature.
Fight with a Kansas burglar.
American syndicate's Chinese purchases.

JOHN J. BARBER,
DENTIST,
315 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

SPECIAL.

Children's Hour.
Farm and Garden.
The sporting news.
Gossip of the stage.
Stories of the street.
The Bee Hive club.
The Wolfville Duel.
Self-made Toledoans.
Real estate for the week.
Farm villages in Georgia.
Rev. Dr. McGaw on the resurrection.
Incidents in ex-President Hayes' life.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN RELIEVED.

New Haven, Conn., April 23.—Capt. James S. Pettit, First United States infantry, has been ordered to relive Lieut. C. A. L. Totten as professor of military science in Sheffield scientific school, Yale university. Lieut. Totten is ordered to join his battery of the Fourth United States artillery. The change goes into effect August 1.

GRUBB BANQUET.

Madrid, April 23.—Gen. E. Burd Grubb, United States minister to Spain, gave a banquet last evening in honor of Senor Castellar Dupuy, who has been designated as Spanish minister to Washington. There was a distinguished attendance, including members of the Spanish cabinet and a number of Spanish magnates and members of the diplomatic corps.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

St. Louis, April 23.—The Schelp wagon and carriage factory, at the corner of Levee and Carr streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $17,000. Loss fully covered by insurance.

GOLD WATCHES

$1.00 a Week, or $5.00 a Month. You get Your Watch Upon Making the First Payment.

The only Firm in Ohio that delivers Watches on the first Payment.
WATCHES AT ALL PRICES.
Nothing but the Most Reliable Goods Sold.

Our Watches are:—
Elgin, Waltham,
Hampden-Dueber,
Columbus
—AND—
Howard Movements

The Cases are either Solid Gold or Gold Filled. All Good Marked in Plain Figures---One Price.
OPEN DAILY TILL 9 P. M.

INSTALLMENT GOLD WATCH CO.,
515 JEFFERSON STREET.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St.

AND NOW
THE MERRY
WEDDING BELLS.

The season of weddings is at hand and we are prepared with many choice articles suitable for Wedding Gifts. You cannot afford to make a purchase without looking through our varied stock.

J. J. FREEMAN,
313 Summit St., Toledo, O.

AN HONEST JUDGE.

There's no appeal in this case. The public is the judge and we've proven to the court's satisfaction that we can sell a higher class of goods than anyone else in the city at prices that are asked for inferior grades.

We are showing some beautiful new things in Cabinets, Book Cases, etc., while in office desks and other furniture we hold the place at the head of the procession.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

MOVING DAY

Will soon be at hand, new household goods will be required to replace those broken, worn out or not suited to the new quarters. Time and Money can be saved by dealing with Draper & Nugent, who are prepared to furnish all of the various articles needed, either in Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., and make a specialty of the wants of housekeepers. All their goods are selected with experience and great care and sold at very low prices, on liberal, easy terms.

Draper & Nugent, 318 Monroe St

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES Our own manufacture. Lowest prices: Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons Velocipedes Etc., Etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

First-Class Work Guaranteed in Engraved Work
FOR
Weddings, Receptions, Calling Cards, Menus, &c.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

Painters' Strike Forces Us

To close out our
Wall Paper at
Reduced Rates.
We don't want it.
You gain, we lose.
Monday, April 25th.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

BAILED BY A POET

Wm. Morris Furnishes the Security

To Give Mowbray a Few Hours Freedom

That He May Attend His Wife's Funeral.

His Anarchist Words Still Burn,

And the People Have Little Compassion—The Man Who Would Gloat at the Sufferings of Others—His Writings.

London, April 23.—Wm. Morris, poet and socialist, to-day went bail for Mowbray, tailor and an anarchist. The magistrate accepted bail in the sum of £500. This will enable Mawbray to attend the funeral of his wife, who had died an hour before his arrest.

Mowbray, as publisher of an anarchist journal, Commonweal, is accused of inciting his readers to murder Home Secretary Matthews and Justice Hawkins, who tried the Walsall anarchists.

In a recent issue of the Commonweal he urged a general holocaust of the rich, to be accomplished by setting fire to an opera house, and destroying the audience. On this subject, the Commonweal said: "Would not a single one among us feel his heart beat with an immense joy in hearing the shrivelling of the grease of the rich and howlings of that mass of flesh swarming in the midst of that immense vessel all in a blaze?

"In fact, what delight, in our town, to see, even at a distance, such a red conflagration. A thousand times more beautiful to our eyes than the dazzling of the purest diamond. To hear howlings, the cries of pain and the rage of wolves, their females and young ones in the midst of a furnace."

Although the socialist fad of Wm. Morris is familiar to the English public, even his most tolerant admirers are surprised at his action to-day.

TEN CLEAN MILLION

Was What Timothy Hopkins Secured.

The Young Man Secures Control of all the Undeveloped Western Properties.

New York, April 23.—It turns out, according to the World, that Timothy Hopkin's demand for a liberal portion of his mother's estate were much more liberally acceded to than Edward G. Searles' attorneys would have at first had the public believe.

Searles expressed a willingness to give $3,000,000 out of his $30,000,000 inheritance. Hopkins vowed he would not accept it. When the settlement was announced Stillman & Hubbard, Mr. Searles' attorneys, claimer that Hopkins got "about" that sum, with something to compensate him for the San Francisco house, which he wanted as a matter of sentiment.

This was supposed to bring his share up to some $3,250,000. The real settlement, it is now admitted, was at about $1,000,000 more, and the properties given to Mr. Hopkins are so largely undeveloped that the natural expansion, at little effort, will in a few years, it is said, make them worth at least $10,000,000.

A considerable part of the estate was undeveloped properties. Mr. Searles is not a business man, and has an ample fortune as the value of his inheritance. He wants to live in the east and would not engage in any business of lumber or real estate development at the expense of his ease.

Mr. Hopkins is young and active and recognized to be a good business man. So, in tabulating items of the estate, it satisfied both sides to transfer to Mr. Hopkins the undeveloped western properties.

INJURED IN A ROW.

Boston, April 23.—George Griffin, 45 years old, was found last night lying on Atlantic avenue, with his collar bone broken and suffering from internal injuries, which are considered very dangerous. Later the police learned that while intoxicated he had been thrown down stairs at a house on Eastern avenue by some unknown person during a row.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Washington, April 23.—The president will take the initiative, it is believed, and soon call an international silver conference.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

Anti-Liquor Party Growing Stronger Each Day.

The Powerful Influence Wielded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Liverpool, April 23.—Lady Henry Somerset, who recently returned here from an extended visit in the United States, has addressed the Temperance Assembly in this city.

The temperance party in the United States, said she, was daily growing in strength and importance. She had found in the United States a universally sober womanhood. She had been present at a number of social affairs at which intoxicating drinks were among the refreshments offered to the guests, and she had seen only one woman partake of wine or liquor.

The temperance work in the United States was conducted on a grand scale, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was wielding a powerful influence throughout the whole country. Lady Somerset declared that it was not true that the cause of prohibition was a failure in the state of Maine. The illicit traffic in intoxicants was very limited, and as a proof that the excise laws were strictly enforced she said that she herself was cognizant of cases which happened within the last three months where quantities of liquor had been seized by the officials, and the sellers of the prohibited goods had been convicted and sentenced to jail for the term of imprisonment prescribed by law. She said that she deeply regretted the opposing attitude which Mr. Gladstone had assumed in reference to the enfranchisement of women, as shown in his recent pamphlet on the subject.

SICKNESS ON BOARD.

Southern Steamships Have Many Cases of Fever.

Quarantine, S. I., April 23.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company's steamer Alliance, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on March 24, Howard F. Appletar, aged 22 years, freight clerk, was taken sick with yellow fever and died on March 31. He was buried at sea.

Mary Jane Monahan, English, a saloon passenger, died on April 4 of pneumonia. Two of the crew, sick of yellow fever, were sent ashore at Santos and six at Rio Janeiro. The vessel is detained at quarantine for fumigation.

THEY EXPECT TROUBLE.

Vienna, April 23.—In view of the anarchist outrages in various parts of Europe, and the fears that are entertained of an anarchist outbreak in this city, the police are taking extreme precautions in regard to the unveiling of the Radetzski statue on Sunday next by the Kaiser Francis Joseph.

MORE SMALLPOX.

New York, April 23.—Seven cases of smallpox were discovered in different parts of the city to-day, and all were removed to North Brothers island.

IS McMILLAN AN ALIEN?

Detroit, April 23.—The friends of Mayor Pingree charge that Senator McMillan is not a citizen of the United States, but they refuse to disclose evidence of the truth of the charge. Mr. McMillan was born at Hamilton, Ont.

LEWIS PELLY DEAD.

London, April 22.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, conservative M. P. for North Hackney, is dead. He was born in 1825 and was educated at Rugby.

GEN. GOODRICH DEAD.

Boston, April 23.—Gen. Edwin P. Goodrich, who served on the staff of Gen. Burnside during the war, died to-day.

HILL FAVORS THE BRIDGE

Over the North River in New York City.

He Makes an Argument in Its Favor Before the Committee on Commerce.

Washington, April 23.—Senator Hill appeared before the senate committee on commerce to-day and made argument in favor of the bill providing for the construction of a railway bridge over the North river by the New York & New Jersey Bridge Co.

Senator Hill said he had been in political and friendly accord with the city authorities of New York, but he did not agree with them on this bill. Nearly every great public improvement in the city of New York had been objected to. Senator Hill asked what the city authorities had to with the building of the bridge. They had the right to object on the ground that the bridge would interfere with the rights of its citizens, but the proper body to apply to in this regard was the New York legislature and not to congress. That legislature had not refused to grant what the city authorities wanted.

That the bridge would be a great improvement Senator Hill said he did not need to argue. It would work a great public good and would obviate the necessity for crossing the north river by ferry, which was an infernal nuisance. Everybody in New York wanted the bridge and he was there to express the sentiments of the people of New York. He had thoroughly investigated the matter when he was governor and he knew the people wanted it.

$40,000 FORGERY.

Chester, Pa., April 23.—H. H. Anderson, who is wanted in Lincoln, Neb., to answer the charge of forgeries to the amount of $40,000, was arrested here last night. The prisoner was immediately taken west.

OAK HARBOR NOTES.

Oak Harbor, April 23.—(Special)—Mrs. John Mitchell was in Toledo on business this week.

W. L. Nauman, of Toledo, visited friends here last week.

ASKED FOR INFORMATION

Teller Calls on the President of the United States

To Learn What Has Been Done by Officers

Looking to the Holding of a Monetary Conference to Discuss Gold and Silver — The Work of Congress.

Washington, April 23.—Mr. Teller introduced a resolution requesting the president to inform the senate what steps had been adopted to secure an international monetary conference, or other measures to enlarge the use of silver, and to transmit to the senate all correspondence on this subject.

Mr. Sherman suggested the insertion of the usual proviso "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. Teller, while accepting the amendment, professed utter inability to understand how there could be anything incompatible with the public interests in the information asked for. As amended the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Call offered an elaborate resolution, which was laid over till Monday for investigation into railroad matters, the cost of construction per mile, the amount of bonds issued, etc.

Consideration of the Chinese bill was resumed, Mr. Teller addressing the senate in favor of the house bill.

STABBING AFFRAY AT SANDUSKY

Sandusky, April 23.—John Frazier and Thomas Jefferson, colored dock laborers, became involved in an altercation while coaling a vessel at the Big Four docks in this city. Frazier stabbed Jefferson in the upper part of the right breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound which is thought to have penetrated the lung and may prove fatal.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS.

Salem, N. J., April 23.—Three fishermen were found in their cabin at Hope Creek, suffocated by coal gas. When taken out they were in a dying condition. The men were Edward Press, Edward Turner and William Grosscup, all residing at Hancock Bridge, six miles from Salem.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Conneaut, O., April 23.—Dr. A. K. Fifield, one of our oldest and most prominent physicians and surgeons, died yesterday. Tuesday evening he sustained his third paralytic shock and never regained consciousness.

SUICIDE AT NEWARK.

Newark, O., April 23.—Thomas Foulds, a prominent florist, aged 63 years, suicided by drowning himself in the canal. La grippe had dethroned his reason. He leaves a wife and five children.

THE WESTERN WAR

The Design of the Expedition Unearthed.

The Band Was Organized for Murder

And Many Men Were Marked for Death.

Sheriff Angus Obtains Valuable Evidence.

Towns to be Burned and Blood to Be Shed for Which the Texans Were to Get $5 a Day and $50 for Each Dead Victim

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 23.—Through Sheriff Malcolm Campbell, of Converse county, it is learned that Sheriff Angus and County Attorney Bennett of Johnson county, have procured evidence against the cattlemen.

They have unearthed the design of the expedition and extent of the depredations intended.

The baggage of the members of the expedition captured proved, it is claimed, that the whole party can be indicted not only for murder, but for treason and insurrection.

In the gripsack of Canton, one of the prominent men of the expedition, was found a list of 70 rustlers, who were to be either shot or hanged; also a list of ranch houses that were burned.

They claim, also, to have the evidence that a contract has been made with the Texans of the party to give them $5 a day and $50 all around for every man the rustlers killed.

The plan of operations, Sheriff Campbell says, included the capture of Buffalo and the murder of several men of that town, together with the destruction of their property.

They were also to capture Casper and Douglas and visit vengeance on several men at each place.

The operations of the expedition were to cover the counties of Johnson, National and Converse and that the invaders were to be joined by a similar expedition gotten up in Evanston and at Billings, Mont.

These two forces were to be joined in Johnson county the week following the date of the capture of the cattlemen's party. The evidence is said to implicate more than twenty prominent stockmen of Cheyenne, whose names have not been mentioned heretofore, and several wealthy stockmen of Omaha, as well as to compromise men high in authority in the state of Wyoming, who will all be charged with aiding and abetting the invasion and warrants will be issued for the arrest of all these parties at an early day.

WEDDED HIS NINTH WIFE

A Bad Bad Man at Large in the West.

He Chases a Young Woman for His Mate and Then Gets a Divorce from Her.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.—Benjamin Franklin Pritchard, aged 47 years, yesterday celebrated his ninth marriage by wedding Miss Mary A. Baker, aged 29 years, a native of California and a resident of Norwalk. The Bakers are well-to-do, respectable farmers. Miss Mary is pretty, and she is ignorant of Benjamin's career.

Pritchard was born in Indiana. His family are respectable. In 1866 he married Miss Connor, of Charleston, Ill. Between that time and 1873 he had been divorced from and remarried her three times.

In 1875 he married Miss Maggie House, of Indiana, and was divorced in 1881. He married Miss Lillie Wood, of Indianapolis, and was divorced in March, 1885. A month later he married a Kentucky young lady, from whom he was divorced in August, 1886. Three days after he married Miss Carrie Zimmers, of San Francisco, and lived with her till the following November.

In December he married Miss Nellie Moran, of Chicago. She left him in ten weeks. He was divorced for the eighth time just one year ago.

Prichard has two children, one by the first and one by the second wife, both living. The women he marries are from 18 to 29. He treats them kindly for a few months, then sees some other woman he thinks he likes and at once sets into making it so unpleasant for the existing Mrs. PPritchard that she is glad to consent to a divorce and get rid of him.

He always is careful to have a divorce before he will remarry. Six months ago, through a matrimonial agency he was about to marry Miss Bellas, of Atlanta, Ga., but by kind intervention his character was made known to her and she renounced him.

Pritchard has also an unenviable criminal record. In 1881 he was traveling through Ohio appointing agents among farmers for the sale of patent medicine. He had each pretended agent sign an alleged contract, which would turn up in the local bank against the farmer as a 90-day note. In the summer of that year he escaped from the Greenville (Darke county, Ohio) jail, where he had been sent for forgery. In 1882 he turned up in jail in Washington, D. C., for working the same kind of a racket.

Getting out of there he traveled through Canada under an assumed name, and turned up in San Francisco where he was again jailed for working the note dodge with a hay-fork on farmers. He got out of that scrape, and since then has lived in Los Angeles. Two years ago he purchased 21,000 acres of land near Anaheim, with two years to pay for it. He has been selling off the land and paying his debt, which was $60,000, with the proceeds of sales, and is reported to have made some money.

RIVERS SWOLLEN.

Mascoutah, Ill., April 23.—The Kalkaskia River is again upon the rampage at Queens Lake, ten miles east of here. The water is within a few inches of the high water mark of two weeks ago, and is still rising rapidly. The low lands south of here are again submerged.

DEATH OF W. W. HOLLOWAY.

Martin's Ferry, O., April 23.—W. W. Holloway, one of the wealthiest men in eastern Ohio, died last night at Bridgeport, aged seventy-four years.

$85,000 YACHT.

Chicago, April 23.—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence has purchased James Gordon Bennett's famous yacht Tillie, and will bring the vessel to Lake Michigan at once. The price was $85,000.

NEGRO RIGHTS.

The Colored People to Have a Day of Fasting.

St. Louis, April 23.—A circular letter has been sent out by a national executive committee of colored citizens asking the colored people of this United States to strive to have May 31 observed by them as a day of general fasting and prayer.

They are asked to meet at the churches on that day and pray for relief from present conditions, and for a lessening of the lynching of negroes by whites that are now so frequent.

It condemns newspapers in general and the press associations for the general position on these occurences, and threatens if they are permitted to continue a whirlwind will be reaped by the children of the men who are now sowing to the wind. Most of the colored pastors are members of the committee and the circular is now being circulated in this city.

NINETY-NINE-YEAR BILL.

Providence, R. I., April 23.—The state senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the New York, Boston & Providence railroad to lease its road for 99 years to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The house also passed the bill.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS.

Washington, April 23.—On motion of Mr. Vilas, and without a roll call, the senate adopted an amendment to a pension bill increasing the pension of all aged and destitute soldiers of the Mexican war from $8 to $12 per month.

MAGUIRE TO DIE.

Newburg, N. Y., April 23.—Fred Maguire, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Amelia Gregory at Middletown, last October, has been sentenced to be electrocuted at Sing Sing prison during the week commencing Monday, June 6.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Saginaw, Mich., April 23.—Wildman Brothers' bolier plant was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $23,000; insurance $10,000.

THE WORK OF FIRE BUGS

Louisville Continues to be Alarmed.

Fifteen Incendiary Fires in One Week.

Four Conflagrations Last Night Added to the Consternation of the Excited People.

Louisville, Ky., April 23.—The residents of the west end of the city are in a state of great excitement and fear caused by the large number incendiary fires in that vicinity.

Fifteen fires, the work of fire bugs have occurred within a few squares of each other during the week.

The fire fiend paid another visit to the west end last night. In spite of the fact that nearly every resident of that portion of the city had constituted himself into a vigilance committee of one, the work of destruction continues.

In less than four hours a lumber yard, a church, two residences and three stables were in flames, though by the efficiency of the fire department all of them were not totally destroyed. The aggregate loss will reach $8,000.

Although the police are as vigilant as possible, they do not seem to frighten the fire bugs by their present methods and many citizens of the West End are trying to induce the authorities to put 20 or 30 men in civilians' clothing and allow them to lie in wait in some one of the barns in the worst neighborhood. The people are becoming desperate and demand that some step be taken to protect them.

DISMISSED.

New York, April 23.—Charles E. Murray, special cousel to the emigration bureau, was dismissed from office by the treasury department last night.

JURY SOON TO DECIDE

Whether or Not Van Loon is Guilty

Of the Murder and Robbery at Columbus Grove.

The Defense Rests After Introducing a Description of the Third Man Arrested for the Crime.

Ottawa, O., April 23.—(Special.)—Interest does not decrease as the VanLoon trial proceeds. T. Fruchey, of Columbus Grove, witnessed the shooting and is positive that Van Loon is not the man.

W. A. Armstrong, testified as to Van Loon's weight, which is 184 pounds.

H. B. Harris, living in the community where Van Loon lived, testified that he had dealings with Van Loon and that his general reputation for honesty was good.

Dr. H. Huber, Ottawa, had treated Roberts professionally, testified Roberts was dark complected and had contraction in the muscles of the eyes.

Detective Brown arrived here with William Roach, whom he had arrested Wednesday night at Marion, O., charged with the Columbus Grove tragedy and was put on the stand, and testified. He said Roach was 32 years old, 5 feet, 11 1-4 inches high and weighed between 196 and 198 pounds, had brown hair, a heavy mustache of two weeks growth. He did not know Mr. Mapel, and was never in Columbus Grove.

Cora Oyler was recalled. (A vest was presented to her, which she testified was Van Loon's wedding vest, and the one she saw him wearing last August).

Here the defense rested, and the state proceeded in rebuttal.

M. B. Martin, the detective, testified that Van Loon had a bad reputation.

The cross-examination brought out that Martin was working for the $2,000 reward.

In regard to the information he had of Van Loon's reputation, said he was speaking from hearsay.

E. J. Smith, banker of Westerville, testified that Mrs. Cora Oyler had but $175 on deposit in his bank last July.

E. A. Carr, Columbus Grove, testified that no one was with him on the platform of the P., A. & W. railway when he was ordered by the desperado to throw up his hands.

Maud Waters and Cora Straight, of Westerville, testified they had heard Mrs. Oyler say she had purchased real estate and must go to Columbus and keep boarders.

Adelina Thompson, Westerville, testified that Mrs. Oyler had told her she had purchased property, and did not have enough to pay for it.

A. W. Roberts, M. E. Waters and David Lehe, of Westerville, testified that Van Loon's reputation for honesty was not good.

Mr. Shellbarger and A. Kelly, conductors on C., H. V. & T. railway, testified that they did not see Frank Van Loon or Emery Sanders on their trains on August 8, 1891.

WALKER AND MUGWUMPS

A Lively Speech in the Lower House

By Mr. Walker, Who Knows a Thing or Two.

The "Leave to Print" in the Record is Getting the Great Statesman all Tangled Up.

Washington, April 23.—Mr. Walker in the house to-day made a long statement concerning the criticisms passed on him by Mr. Williams for criticising the latter in the Congressional Record, under leave to print.

"In the house," he said, "every one of us has right—yea, a duty to perform, and we are cravens if we fail therein to criticise and if need be to denounce any party, great or small, and any individual, high or low, whose practice or teachings work, or tend to work, injury to state; and in such case each one of us is the sole judge of his own rights and duty. Each one of us is the equal on this floor of the whole body of 331 remaining members.

"No one of us, nor all combined has either a legal or moral right to forbear to speak and act his will in exposing, opposing and denouncing any party, any individual, any faction, any practice, that he may think hurtful to the state."

Mr. Walker said he would accept the decision of the house either as to the mutilation of the record or to be censured at the bar of the house, or to being expelled, if necessary—and his constituents would then, officially, pass upon his conduct; but they demanded of their representative that he use every power available to him, under the constitution of the country and under the actual rules of the house to enforce, in his own behalf, the rules of the house upon the house—as well as upon every member of it, individually.

Of the report of the committee and of the accompanying resolutions, personal to himself, he would not then speak, further than to say that he did not believe the whole history of congress furnished another example of such utter disregard of the spirit of the rules of the house.

His indignation was increased by each reading of it. The chairman of the committe rang his changes as many times as his ingenuity could devise on each complaint made by Mr. Williams, magnifying it to the utmost and practically presenting twelve or more counts in the indictment. His criticism (Mr. Williams) was not personal but wholly political—directed to the methods of the mugwump party and to the conduct of the mugwumps as mugwumps.

If there was a body of men who seemed to act upon the maxim that all is fair in politics and who thanked God daily that "they are not as other men are," it was the mugwumps; and if he saw them he had a right, nay it was a duty—to expose them on the floor.

They were no more sacred in their sayings and doings than republicans, democrats, alliance men, anarchists, nihilists, socialists, Henry Georgeites, or the old Hartford conventionists.

Mr. Walker disclaimed that a word, a hint, of personal dishonor was cast upon either Mr. Williams or Mr. Hoar. Every word of his was directed to their party and to their political action exclusively.

Continuing, Mr. Walker said: "The sensitive nature of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Williams, stung to frenzy by the truths told in my speech, impelled him to come on this floor, but not to make an answer, for he can make none.

He therefore denounced my words and me personally in a speech rarely equalled in bitterness and in objectionable phrases, ending with the most impotent of conclusions, viz: A motion to strike my speech from the record; and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Richardson) seemed at once unanimously to be of the same opinion.'

"Has any gentleman moved to strike the words of my colleague from the record? I certainly have not, and I would not for a moment compromise my good sense by thus sitting in judgment on any word of any member, or words or acts of his as a private citizen.

"Nor do I ever plead the 'baby act.' Let the words of my colleague meet him in the record beside those of mine. I relegate him and his words to his constituents, the proper tribunal to pass upon all words relating to personal, party or political action.

"Nothing so disturbs the nature of nine-tenths of the mugwumps of Massachusetts as to see men whose youth and early manhood were spent at the bench or at the loom or at the anvil, with stout hearts forcing their way up to places of high honor, by dint of honest toil of hand or brain.

"To mugwumps all such places appear to be 'soiled' by the presence of such men."

HE WAS A FIGHTER

And Mayor Crawford Sentenced Him to the Workhouse.

Norwalk, O., April 23.—(Special)—Fred Griffith, a pugilistic young man of this city, who imagines himself a second John L. Sullivan, was sentenced by Mayor Crawford this morning to pay a fine of $25, and sent for 30 days to the Cleveland workhouse.

He assaulted a young man named Sanders last night, the two had a bloody fight. Sanders nose was broken and his face badly disfigured.

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE.

Ashtabula, April 23.—John Dobson, an insane inmate of the county infirmary at Kingsville, committed suicide by hanging himself to the cell door, using a noose made by tearing up a pillow case.

He was eighty-two years old and attempted suicide last summer by cutting an artery in his arm.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 23.—Frank Miller was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Waldo Emerson and Ross T. Fishbaugh.

PROTECTING THE AMATEURS

Important Meeting of the Athletic Union.

Three Hundred Semi-Professional Men Placed on the List of Ineligibles.

New York, April 23.—The meeting last night of the board of managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic union held at the Astor house, this city, was a representative one. M. B. Bailey, who was suspended at the last meeting had his case reconsidered and the suspension removed.

The chief event was the consideration of the question of suspending certain "professional amateurs" who are under suspicion of receiving money in their contests. The above applies to athletes who have been taking part in boxing tournaments.

By a unanimous vote nearly 300 men were suspended, including such well known boxers as Nick Callen, Pat Cahill, Jim Butler, J. Van Houten, J. Barnett, J. McTiernan, E. Sweeney and "Kid" Hogan, all of this city and Brooklyn. A rule was adopted to the effect that any person who boxes against a suspended amateur will himself be suspended at once. All clubs are cautioned against allowing the suspended men to compete at their entertainments under penalty of immediate suspension.

FREE TO ALL.

DRS. COPELAND AND BELL MAKE A NOTABLE OFFER.

At the Outset of the Season, Favorable for Treatment of Catarrhal Troubles, They Will Give Two Weeks' Medicine and Treatment Free to All, Old and New Patients.

All Patients Applying Before May 1st Will be Treated Free for Two Weeks, and Receive All Medicine Free.

The season most favorable for the treatment and cure of Catarrhal Troubles is that included in the late spring and summer months. After the severities of winter have passed away, the climatic conditions are favorable. The liability to catching cold is decreased, and the patient's progress is more certain and rapid.

For the sake of giving all an opportunity of testing the value and efficacy of their treatment for catarrhal troubles at the outset of this favorable season of the year, Drs. Copeland and Bell make the following notable offer:

ALL PATIENTS APPLYING BEFORE MAY 1, WILL RECEIVE MEDICINES AND TREATMENT FREE FOR TWO WEEKS. This offer is direct and unequivocal, and is made solely and simply for the purpose above stated.

Free to All.

Positively no money will be received on any pretext whatever, or no contract to take money made at the offices of Drs. Copeland and Bell, before May 1. The offer applies to old as well as new patients. It is POSITIVELY a period of free treatment.

All patients applying for treatment before May 1st, will receive medicines and treatment for two weeks.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Mr. Robert Young Tells What Drs Copeland and Bell Have Accomplished for Him.

"When I went to Drs. Copeland and Bell, I couldn't speak above a whisper. I was completely broken down from the effects of neglected catarrh."

The speaker was Mr. Robert Young, residing on Craig street.

"A very bad cough had settled on me—I coughed almost constantly. My throat was sore and raw. My head ached continually. My eyes were dim and watery, and I could not see distinctly.

"Sharp pains would take me in the chest, running through to the shoulder blades. My chest felt sore and oppressed all the time, as if my lungs were affected.

"The secretions dropping back from behind my palate seemed to affect my stomach and poison my digestion. Food did not seem to strengthen me. I had no appetite; didn't relish anything I ate.

"I lost flesh and strength, and as I say when I went to Drs. Copeland and Bell I couldn't speak above a whisper, under their treatment the trouble in my throat has disappeared, I can speak well, I have regained my health and strength, have no more headaches, no more pains in the chest, I eat well, sleep well and feel well, I am another man—a well man to-day."

Copeland Medical Institute.

706 Madison Street.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.,
E. O. BELL, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

Their Credentials.

Dr. W. H. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the City of New York, was president of his class in that famous institution. His diploma bears the indorsement of the deans of prominent colleges in New York and Pennsylvania. Dr. E. O. Bell's credentials are no less unqualified. Both physicians after thorough hospital training and experience have devoted their time and attention to the special lines of practice noted below. Years of experience in their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, have fitted Drs. Copeland and Bell in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

Drs. Copeland and Bell are permanently located in this city. Their lease and contracts are for a term of years.

Drs. Copeland and Bell treat successfully all curable cases at the Copeland Medical Institute, 706 Madison St. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases.

Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to
COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
706 Madison Street, Toledo, O.

THE PRICE OF GAS GOES UP

An Advance Ordered at St. Marys, O.

Rapidly Decreasing Pressure and the Necessity for More Wells Was the Cause.

St. Marys, O., April 23.—(Special)—The price of gas was advanced in this city today twenty-five cents per stove in summer, and fifty cents in winter.

Rapidly decreasing pressure of the old gas wells, which necessitated the drilling of new ones to keep up the supply, caused the advance.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependants Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, April 23.—Pensions have been granted the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Wm. Calland, Moses Bostick, Wm. Kennelly, George Graff, George D. Beck, Charles Ito, John Hurst, Nicholas Conradi, Wm. H. Holden, Isidore Lilly, Nathan G. Worley, John W. Lovejoy, John McDorman, Luther L. Jenkins, Wm. J. Allen, Alfred Riley, Thomas G. Arnold, Charles Horn, Lucius Goss, Ernst Geisler, Cyrus B. Louis, James E. Jenkins, Samuel R. Jones, Abraham Hartley, James McCormick, Simon Fisher, Lucian S. Yocum, Henry Davis, Wm. Smith, Mathias Kreidler, Frederick Hiltrecht, James R. Stewart, Harrison DeWitt, Samuel C. Dowman, Charles L. Strahl, Milton Morral, John M. Laughlin, John Flahiff, Louis H. Bombaugh, Charles E. Harrison, Noah M. Kink.

Additional—Charles H. Baker, Calvin C. Copeland, Elias Barger, Jacob Ford, Jacob Croninger, George Luster, Henry C. Osborn, Isaac H. Carman, George Prets, Wm. Kell, Daniel Douthit, James Crawley, James Spence, Peter Sonerant, Jacob Melhorn, Robert McKinney, Nathan J. Windell, James P. Duffy, John O'Mara, David Wisterman, John J. Schraner, Samuel Bearick, John Lauck, George W. McWilliams, James H. Garrison, Peter DeCant.

Supplemental—John B. Kellar, Richard Harrot.

Renewal and increase—Malcolm H. Davis, Wm. H. Shiley.

Increase—Foster Webb, Andrew J. Runion, Wendell Helt, August Hauck, Lewis P. Ramsey, Alfred G. Conklin, Joseph Jordan, John Beelmer, James F. McGregor, Melzer J. Rutherford, Patrick McGuire, Wm. P. Weaver, Edward M. Lazarus, Jacob Goelz, Erastus H. Kensy, John D. McAnelly.

Reissue—Henry J. Arnold, Oscar F. Hoover.

Original widows—Mary A. Butler, Mary J. Abernathy, Eva M. Brown.

ENVELOPE CUTTERS GIVEN AWAY.

Ernest Reeves & Co. are selling a box of fine paper and envelopes for 25 cents and giving with each box a beautiful ivory envelope cutter.

THE PROGRAM IS MADE

Sherman Men to Go to Minneapolis.

They Will Let Joseph Benson Go Along as a Sort of a Tail to the Kite.

Columbus, O., April 23—There was a conference of Sherman republicans here yesterday at which it was agreed that Gov. McKinley, Wm. M. Hahn, Mark Hanna and ex-Gov. Foraker should be delegates-at-large to Minneapolis.

The first three are Sherman men and the Foraker faction will probably object.

They will insist on either Auditor of State Poe or Col. A. L. Conger being a delegate-at-large with Foraker.

Secretary Foster was present at the conference.

PRAIRIE DEPOT.

A Batch of Personals from a Wood County Town.

Prairie Depot, April 23.—(Special)—Mrs. West, of Akron, is the guest of her son, Eugene West andfamily this week

D. K. Morrison and family moved to Rising Sun this week.

Miss Nan De Wolfe is teaching school in Tisentown.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coyle have returned from their trip to New York.

Mrs. Ed. Sherry visited her parents in Hatton last Sunday.

H. B. Vale and wife were called to Buffalo, N. Y., last Wednesday by the death of his mother.

Mrs. E. H. De Wolfe is visiting relatives in Butler county, Pa.

G. V. Guyton, of Ada, was here this week.

Mrs. Edna Thompson, who has been visiting friends in Toledo, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Taylor has the lumber hauled for his new home on North street.

Miss Kate Pittenger has been visiting relatives in Tiffin the past two weeks.

Mr. Arthur Heltman has purchased and remodled the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Duffield.

CUSTAR GOSSIP.

Work on the New School House Commenced—General News.

Custar, O., April 23.—(Special)—Custar postoffice is now a money order office.

Work has commenced on the new school house. The old school house was sold Tuesday to the highest bidder for $106.

Custar is oragnizing a G. A. R. post.

C. R. Hopkins has commenced building one of the largest grain elevators on the road here.

E. J. O'Hearn has received the cut stone for his brick block.

Mrs. Durliat has bought property and will locate here.

Milton Davis was called by telegraph to Anna, O., by the sickness of his father.

Karl Hinzie is completing one of the finest residences in town.

Miss Alice Hewitt, of Ft. Wayne, is visiting friends here.

Joseph Miller, of Continental, is spending a few days her with the boys.

The Smead system heater for the new school house is here ready to be placed in position.

Jacob Hufer has enlarged his shoe store.

John Kistner has improved his store room by removing the partition.

NOTES FROM BRYAN.

Water Works Question to be Voted on May 9.

Bryan, O., April 23.—(Special)—Williams county teachers are in session here to-day. Quite a number of excellent speakers are on the program.

The citizens of Bryan will turn out in a body on May 9th to vote in favor of water works.

The wheat crop is beginning to look as though theharvest would be a rich one.

Bryan councilmen-elect have been sworn in.

Rev. Thos. Doggett attended a meeting of the Maumee Presbytery at Defiance this week.

The building season in Bryan is now on. About twenty-five new buildings, nearly all high-priced dwellings, will be built. Carpenters are all busy.

A meeting of the Northwestern Horticultural society will be held at the residence of A. S. Gist, near Lockport, Saturday, April 30.

Rev. D. E. Finks, of Brookly, N. Y., will lecture at the Presbyterian church, on the subject, "Our Land, Its Lights and Shadows," on Friday evening, April 29.

THE NEWS FROM FINDLAY.

Interesting Gossip from the Brilliant City.

Findlay, O., April 23.—(Special)—Dr. Keeran, a well-known physician, has been ordered arrested for violating one of the orders of the city board of health in not properly reporting a case of diphtheria.

Col. William Bundy, of Cincinnati, will be the orator for Memorial day in this city.

Hancock lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., is completing the arrangements for properly observing the seventy-second anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America next Tuesday evening.

The republicans held a mass convention to-day at the court house and selected nine delegates and nine alternates to attend the state convention at Cleveland.

Hon. J. F. Burket will be Hancock county's candidate for supreme judge.

The congressional fight in this city is opening up nicely with four candidates in the field, Senator McConica, Hon. John Poe, Prof. J. W. Zeller, of the city schools, and ex-Mayor Totten.

SYLVANIA ITEMS.

Social and Personal Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Sylvania, O., April 23.—(Special.)—Miss Ford and Mr. Sanderson, of Richfield Centre, were married at Rev. Hopkins' Wednesday evening....Miss Minnie Cooper was the guest of Ollie Warren Tuesday....Mrs. W. T. Colter, of Air Line Junction, has been spending a few days with Mr. C. Roskenstyre and family.....Mrs. Holleron, of Lima, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. Hopkins, will return to her home this week. Mrs. Hopkins will accompany her as far as Toledo....Grandma Kirby is ill....Mr. Friday evening....Miss Kate Kennely James Young is improving in health.... The Sylvania schools will observe Arbor day with appropriate exercises....The ladies of the M. E. church will give an Easter social at Miss Flora Hubbard's Friday evening....Miss Kate Kennedy and Mr. Harris Randall were united in marriage last Thursday....Mrs. William Butler has returned from Cleveland.

COLLISION.

Pittsburg, April 23.—By the collision of two trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Salisbury Junction eight emigrants were injured, three of them, Michael Luggi, Michael Britt and Anton Lasuak (Poles) seriously. The injured were brought to Pittsburg and placed in the hospitals.

ROCKWELL SEATED.

Washington, April 23.—The house by a vote of 140 to 98 decided that Noyes (rep.), was not entitled to Rockwell's seat and that Rockwell was entitled to be seated.

Leaves its mark—every one of the painful disorders that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the troubles and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a *guaranteed* remedy for all the delicate weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to women.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage—and the *only* one for woman's ailments, so certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

CHICAGO BAKERS.

They Are Fixing Things for a Strike on May First.

Chicago, April 23.—The Bakers' unions held a meeting this afternoon at which formal protest was made against the unhealthful surroundings of the small bakeries, where from one to two workmen are employed in overcrowded quarters, working long hours for small pay.

A set of regulations were prepared at this meeting for the boss bakers to sign, and if they fail to sign it there is strong probability that a strike will be ordered May 1, and that fully half the small shops will cose for ack of help.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Niles, O., April 23.—Mrs. Austin Jones, wife of a prominent mill man and mother of several small children, of this city, attempted suicide by throwing herself into the Mahoning river. Sh ewas rescued by parties who chanced to be near.

THE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The Bright, Brave Working Girls of Boston.

Paper Before the Colloquial Club—Theosophical Lecture Next Week—Other Club and Society Meetings of Interest.

The working girls of Boston and vicinity have a noble sisterhood composed of wage-earners who have learned to lighten the burden of their toil by "co-operation for education and enjoyment." In 21 clubs is enrolled a membership of over two thousand, and this week at Tremont Temple these clubs held their third annual reunion.

It is delightful to think of what these girls have done for themselves. After being shut up all day at hard labor in shops, factories and stores, they no longer have the alternative of spending the evening in an equally prison-like boarding house or passing it on the street or in some place of idle amusement. They have their club house to go to.

And what do they do at the club house? Here is the present program: Monday evening, lectures, entertainments, sociables, business meetings; Tuesday evening, classes in cooking, embroidery, and study classes; Wednesday evening, discussion one week, dancing lessons the next week; Thursday evening, class in dress-cutting; Friday evening, classes in dress-making and millinery. From this program each member of a club can choose what she pleases, attention not being compulsory except upon the business meeting of the club to which she belongs. On all these evenings the parlors of the club house are lighted, supplied with books, and a member may read, chat, or enjoy music furnished. Among the subjects of the last season at the Wednesday night discussions were: "Shall we call ourselves ladies or women?" "How to talk correctly and with ease;" "What do we mean by 'marrying well'?" "What causes low wages?"

These clubs have no relation to religious organizations, to trades or labor unions, to suffrage or temperance societies. They are simply voluntary, self-supporting, self-governing associations of working girls, organized, as one says, "to learn how to respect ourselves and how to help others."

When one thinks of all this brief outline suggests—of young women who must be self-supporting, and are therefore determined to do it bravely and well; of young women who are isolated from home associations and far from home friends, and are therefore creating a home life, and endowing it with friendly associations; facing a hard life so wisely and courageously that they overcome for themselves its greatest hardships, the ideal of woman is lifted, her standard is advanced, by the very realization of it all.

Literature for Children.

The Women's Colloquial club was ably presided over yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Ellen S. Fray, and the paper for discussion was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, her subject being "Literature for Children." The paper was not only one of the best ever read before the club, but it was an able and wise exposition of the important topic selected. The Bee is pleased to announce that it will be given in full in a later issue.

Discussion upon the paper was participated in by Miss Mary Law, Miss Dickinson, Mesdames Russell, Lang, Rakestraw, Segur, jr., Elderkin, Ward, Dutton, Godfrey, Fray and others.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Friday afternoon, May 6, when there will be a general discussion on this subject—"Was there ever a great woman poet?" Each lady present will be invited to present her views, and to give a quotation from her favorite woman-poet. The club will hold only two meetings more before summer adjournment.

Karma and Reincarnation.

This is the title of the forthcoming lecture by Mr. W. Z. Judge at Memorial hall annex next Wednesday evening.

The word Karma has a strange sound to western ears, but, when one comes to understand what it means, it is given a ready welcome—for its brevity. Recognition of the universality of law and of the consequent truth that there can come no cause which shall not have its equal effect on some plane of existence, the physical, mental or moral, is becoming widespread, and that, it is said, is what Karma means. To the many the twin doctrine, reincarnation, is more difficult. It certainly does seem to explain many of the seeming injustices of life, and the thought that opportunity of advancement shall never cease gives strength and hope to the soul.

But then come the questions, "How do you know?" What proof is there?" Readers of Walker's "Re-incarnation," and the mass of collateral evidence which he presents in the most graceful language, say it unsettles the skepticism naturally felt for so novel a proposition. Those who heard Mr. Judge, in the same place some months ago, anticipate a great treat and a flood of light on these most interesting beliefs.

Notes and Announcements.

The Day Nursery circle of King's Daughters met this afternoon.

The committee of the Woman's Building company will meet on Friday afternoon in the Law kindergarten rooms.

The New Century club meets on Tuesday evening next with Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Bateman, 321 Eleventh street. Essay by Mrs. Ellen S. Fray on the subject "Reserve and Its Uses."

On Wednesday afternoon the Ramabai circle will meet with Mrs. D. C. Shaw, 2038 Parkwood avenue. This is the postponed annual meeting for the election of officers.

On Wednesday evening there will be a joint meeting of Women's Christian Temperance unions and Good Templars lodges in the parlor of the First Presbyterian church.

On Saturday afternoon next the Political Equality club will meet with Mrs. E. P. Harley, 1804 Adams street. Parliamentary drill on "The Previous Question."

WATERLOO NOTES.

Business and Pleasure Make an Interesting Piece of News.

Waterloo, O., April 23.—(Special.)—J. C. Boyer attended the meeting of the Presbytery at Bluffton this week.....George A. Kennedy left for his new home at Mt. Vernon, O., Tuesday....C. D. Steckley, of Ft Wayne, was here Thursday....Samuel Till has died after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held at the Union Baptist church....G. Chapman, of Auburn, was here a few days ago....R. Sawtel, county treasurer, was in the city Wednesday, to collect the city taxes....The Easter supper given Saturday evening by the ladies of the Union Baptist church was a success financially as well as socially.....Miss Graves, after a protracted visit with her sister, Rev. Mrs. M—oe, left for her home at Fayette, O., Tuesday.....The loyal legion will hereafter meet regularly at the M. E. church every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. ....Rev. M. M. Marshall's family left Tuesday for their future home in South Dakota....Mr. Armstrong left Monday for a trip to Iowa....Mr. Clark, Jr., of Indianapolis, was in our city Wednesday.

These Testimonials Mean Something.

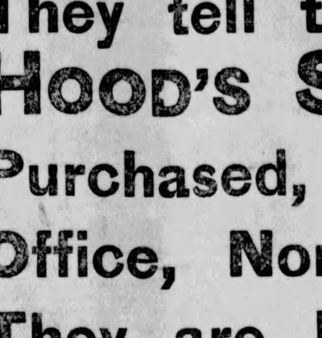
They tell the Wonderful Story of Cures by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. They are Not Purchased, Nor are they written up in our Office, Nor are they from our Employes. They are Facts, and Prove that HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Possesses Absolute Merit, and is Worthy the Confidence of the People.

Every day adds to the many cures of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla. All parents whose children suffer from humors should read this statement. Mr. Ruby is a well-known railroad man, running on the Pennsylvania Rd. between Columbia and Pennsylvania:

"I wish to tell what has been done for us and our little boy by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Until he was six years of age he was from birth a terrible sufferer from

Scrofula Humor

Sores would appear on him and spread until as LARGE AS A DOLLAR and then discharge, only to be followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was one mass of sores all the time. The scrofula was especially severe on his legs and back



Joseph Ruby
Son of Harry K. Ruby, Columbia, Pa.

of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and it was impossible for him to run about and play like other children. Frequently when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start from different places. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

are unable to express our thanks for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 336, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

The Cure Was Permanent

"Columbia, Pa., Jan. 9, 1892.

"I have had numerous inquiries about the cure of my son by Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to be able to reply to all that the cure was permanent. He is now

In Perfect Health

and his skin, once such a pitiable sight on account of the scrofula humor, is as soft and smooth and healthy as any child's. I am always glad to tell about and praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." H. K. RUBY.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, do not cause pain or gripe.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

Food Made Me Sick

Distress In the Stomach—Lost 25 Pounds

Hood's Sarsaparilla Made a Wonderful Change.

Mr. Charles C. Aber, the well-known grocer, of Canisteo, N. Y., says:

"About May, 1890, I was taken with pains in my back and chest. I could eat scarcely anything and had a faint feeling in my stomach most all the time. When I began to eat, the first taste of food would make me so

Deathly Sick

I would then take a swallow of cold water and go back to the store again. I kept running down in flesh all this time and had lost

Mr. Chas. C. Aber
of Canisteo, N. Y.

25 pounds. My wife and family were very much alarmed and I expected my STAY ON EARTH WOULD BE SHORT. I tried almost everything I could think of without the least benefit. July 4, 1890, a friend names Miles Brong, of Hornellsville, asked what made me

Weak and Thin

I replied I was sick and had been for two or three months, and could get no help. He said he had been in the same condition, took Hood's Sarsaparilla by advice of Dr. Jamison, and was perfectly cured. He urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and said if the medicine was not successful he would pay the bill. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla on the evening of July 4, 1890; in the morning I ate a HEARTY BREAKFAST, which was a very unusual thing for me. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and also continued to have a good appetite for three meals a day. I gained two pounds per week until I got my regular weight back again. In all I used eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and at the expiration of that time I was a well man and NEVER FELT BETTER IN MY LIFE. To-day I am cured and I give Hood's Sarsaparilla THE WHOLE PRAISE of it."

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.

The following letter, received just as this advertisement is being prepared, bears right on the point:

Office of Dr. H. F. Merrill,
Augusta, Me., April 10, 1892.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Sirs: In justice to you I would like a word, as also for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I do not use any of these remedies myself, but I have found among my friends and patients your preparation spoken of in the highest terms of praise, as a fine, genuine, strengthening remedy, doing all you claim for it. And what is better, still, your TESTIMONIALS ARE GENUINE. I have taken pains to write to quite a number.

Very truly yours,
DR. H. F. MERRILL.

A Dark Prospect

Numb Spells—Hot Flashes—Chills—Neuralgia of the Liver

This statement comes from a highly esteemed Boston lady:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Three years ago I was in very poor health, and was told by a leading physician of Boston that if I did not go through a course of treatment by some skillful doctor

Mrs. Annie W. Jordan
of Boston.

I would not be alive at the end of the year. He said the

Veins Were Bursting

all over my body, and, as he expressed it, rotting. The blood would rush to my head at times until tears rolled down my face. He said it would end in apoplexy. I could not pay doctors' bills, and having heard good reports about Hood's Sarsaparilla, gave it a trial. I had only taken one bottle when my blood circulated naturally, and I had no more NUMB SPELLS OR HOT FLASHES. I continued to take it for about 9 months, with constant improvement all the time, until I became a very picture of health and felt perfectly well. Then I had a collision with the DEADLY DOUBLE RUNNER, was knocked down, and struck my right side. I began to have

Congestive Chills

and could not lie upon my right side. Then I was taken with tonsilitis; had to have my tonsils lanced, and was very sick and low. The doctor said my fall congested my liver, and caused neuralgia of that organ. He left a prescription, which I tried a week, but got no better, and I was utterly discouraged. I then sent for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and had not taken half a bottle before I was nearly well. I soon fully recovered and have been in

Good Health Ever Since

I could write in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough. Whenever I feel run down I take Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days and am soon all right again. It is the best medicine I ever knew of." MRS. A. W. JORDAN, 165 Tremont St., Boston.

Mr. Wm. A. Lehr
of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines
And His Cure Was
Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, Scrofula, in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and I WAS AN INVALID 11 YEARS, being confined to my bed six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times PIECES OF BONE worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and I became discouraged.

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was CONFINED TO MY BED most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since that time HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits, and have a good appetite. To my friends my recovery seems almost MIRACULOUS. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring proper action of the alimentary canal.

SOME FACTS FROM FOSTORIA

Secretary Foster and Family to go Abroad.

Preparations for an Extended Eastern Trip—Social and General News.

Fostoria, O., April 23.—(Special)—The democratic committee for the new Thirteenth congressional district will meet at Fostoria Tuesday morning, April 26, for the purpose of fixing the time and place and making all necessary arrangements for the forthcoming democratic congressional convention.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Carr pleasantly entertained twelve couples at their home, Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richards, and the Misses Leonard, of Marion, and Metzgar, of Lima.

Miss Anna Foster is expected home from Washington next week, upon the return of the secretary and his wife to the capitol. She will make a short visit, and upon her return to Washington, her mother and herself will make a tour of Europe. Mr. Foster will join them in August.

About a year ago a man named George Turner, of Fairmount, Ind., came here Fostoria and hunted up Blanche Reynols, a young girl who has made her home with the family of E. Reynolds from childhood, and claimed her as his step-daughter. The girl having no proofs that his story was true, would not believe nor accompany him.

During the past year after considerable work, her attorney has succeeded in proving his story correct. The child, whose right name is Margaret Foster, was passed from one family to another, till she is now a young lady grown, glad to know her identity, and that her mother lives.

She has, however, decided to make her home in Fostoria, after visiting her mother in Indiana.

Do not waste your time on doctors when your liver is diseased. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice, April 23, '92. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised letters:"

Gentlemen's List.

A—A. B. Anable (2), Henry Angel.

B—S. W. Brooke, S. A. Barnes, R. D. Beardsley (2), J. E. Bowe, J. H. Barber, John Baughman, Harry Brooks, George Bode, A. G. Berthold, W. F. Belch.

C—Michael Cameron, Louis Clark, John A. Cook, Joseph S. Cross, Fred Cencer, Earl Cady, Charles Chierr, C. L. Carter, Ben Coborn, Bertie Carter.

D—Turner Derflinger, Jeremiah Donovan, John Dick, Christian Derig.

E—Jacob Emch, W. H. Ellis.

F—Thomas Flynn, C. P. Flynn, J. B. Foster, John Fly, Valentine Felter, Dan Fox.

G—Isaac Grassam, John Gliders, J. W. Gray.

H—Thomas Hawkins, Roy C. Havers (2), James A. Hackett, George F. Hine (2), F. J. Hoffner, H. Edlie, 222 Erie; Bert Harris.

J—Wm. H. Jackson.

K—J. W. Keno, J. R. Kennedy.

L—H. Longingber.

M—J. Morse, Josef Messer, James Harrison Moore, Harold Maynard, Daniel L. Miller, Wiley M. Miller, Thos. Mackensie, L. R. Molere, Bert A. Minott, Joshua McCarthy, August McIntosh, C. W. Meck, C. S. Mason, Charley Marret, C. H. Maher, C. D. Mitchell, Michael McGillegan, Samuel J. Momeny, Sye Mallhon, Wm. Manning, Thos. Maher.

N—Henry Newman.

O—H. H. Obrine.

P—Bertram Paine, Chas. Pfund, Jack Prentice, Wm. Putnam.

R—Wm. Roach, U. F. Richlin, M. H. Rekher, Nicholas Roth, F. W. Robinson.

S—F. Stripplemann, F. C. Schneider, Dan Slaver, H. A. Smith, John Smith, Y. Seln, Laurence I. Struass, J. Sine.

T—C. M. Taylor, Alfred Toper, Chas. E. Temple, Lyman Tyberskv, M. J. Todd, J. A. Thomas, Harry Thomas, Frank Truesdale, Edward Thomas.

V—Clerence Valiquette, F. H. Vehnia, Harry Vohn, J. W. Van Horn.

W—Jay Waldeck, James White, S. J. Williams, W. E. Wheeler.

Y—J. Yarrick.

Ladies' List.

A—Mrs. J. Anderson.

B—Mrs. S. Bawker, Mrs. Bormeister, Miss L. M. Baulett, Effie Binkley, Mrs. Eliza Bracy, Mrs. Louisa Bishop.

C—Miss Nora Callona, Miss Crasette, Mrs. Ella Carney, Miss Eva Collins.

D—Miss Lizzie Delmond.

E—Miss Helen Edlson.

F—Rosanna Flynn, Mrs. T. M. Fisk, Miss Annie Fredwick.

G—Mrs. E. J. Gehardt, Miss S. Gillipsey.

H—Mrs. Viola Havens, Mrs. Helene Haugen, Miss Mamie Hedges, Mrs. Hanning, Emma Holley.

K—Mrs. Briggle Kuer, Miss M. G. Kent, Mrs. W. P. Kelley, Nellie Ketchin.

L—Miss Ada Long, Mrs. C. Locke, Miss Josie Lux, Miss Lou Louis, Mrs. M. L. Loomis.

M—Mrs. Theodora Myers, Miss Susan Myers, Mrs. Sanford Meyer, Mrs. S. G. Maynard, Mrs. R. Mahoney, Mrs. Anna Myers, Miss Blanch Moulton, Mamey McDonald, Miss Myrtle May Miller, Mrs. Mayners, Mrs. McCleary, Miss Meinert, Mrs. Mary Muntz, Mrs. Lizzie Mallory, Mrs. E. W. Miller, Miss Hattie E. Moore, Mrs. Miller, Miss Maud Mercer, Miss Maud Mack.

N—Miss Laura Niers.

O—Miss Louise Oetken.

P—Mrs. Drusilla Phener, Mrs. Elmer A. Palmer, Miss Belle Parker.

R—Annie Rosenfeld, Miss Blanche Remington, Miss Maria Rube, Miss M. D. Robert.

S—Lizzie Stone, Miss Louisa Steitz, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. Flora Stump, Miss Esther Shively, Miss Cora Seewald, Mrs. A. Seldensticker, Miss Anna Scharah, Miss Mary Shernell, Mrs. M. J. M. Stickle, Matilda Scofield.

T—Mrs. E. M. Tibbetts.

W—Mrs. H. M. Wagoner, Mrs. H. Wagoner, Mrs. Lawery Walse, Mrs. Mattie Wichterholt, Mrs. Lizzie P. Warne, Mrs. Kate Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wagner, Mrs. C. Ward, Mrs. Anna Wiebeck.

Miscellaneous.

Allie, care Mrs. Setance, Boalts & Barns, I. T. Bowman & Son, Chenever & Balswert, Grant Hardawre Co., Gallo Santo & Co., Spaulding Club & Co., Standard Lighting Co., Tiddy Bros., Valley Oil Co.

J. M. BROWN, Postmaster.

DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HURON COUNTY OIL AND GAS.

Norwalk, O., April 23.—Nineteen gas and oil leases and agreements have been filed for record in the county recorder's office of this county. Eighteen of them are made out to R. J. Shipley & Co., and one, covering 143 acres, owned by L. S. Mead, in Fitchville, to R. J. Shipley & Co. and H. S. Mitchell. The entire lot covers 1,310 acres, situated in Hartland and Fitchville townships.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

THE COLVILLE LANDS.

The White Men Preparing to File Their Claims.

Spokane, Wash., April 23.—In consequence of the proposition to open the Colville Indian reservation, discussed at a large meeting of the citizens of Stevens county at Kettle Falls, a rush will now be made for the reservation, and it is likely that 2,000 claims will be filed in less than a week.

It is held by good lawyers that the Indians are merely tenants of the reservation by sufferance, and that the whites have a perfect right to the land.

CONVICTED IN COURT.

The Day of Skin Games Drawing to a Close.

Boston, April 23.—The trial of Walter S. Richards, in the United States district court, on a charge of using the mails for the purpose of fraud, was concluded yesterday, defendant being found guilty.

Sentence was deferred, and Richards ordered to furnish new bail. This was the somewhat famous Natick Novelty company's case, where Richards held out the most glittering inducements to women who had the time to engage in fancy work, and by sending him 50 cents he would return what he called an outfit.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

UNDERTAKER HOLMES.

He Wins His Suit Against the New York Times.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 23.—The jury in the case of Holmes v. the New York Times in an action for libel, brought in a verdict for $3,500 this morning. Holmes is the local undertaker who had charge of Gen. Grant's remains while they were on Mount McGregor and it was charged by the defendant's paper that he was intoxicated at the time. This is the second trial of the action, the jury in the first trial having awarded Holmes $5,000.

To enjoy life stimulate digestion and regulate the bowels. Simmons Liver Regulator.

"THE MODEL"

SEVEN CASES —OF— CLOTHING!

Were unpacked yesterday, which were bought 33 1-3 per cent. below the market value. These goods are being put in stock and consist of Men's and Youths' Nobby Suits in all the spring shades, in cutaways and sacks. They will be sold at remarkably low prices. The largest variety of

Children's Clothing and Confirmation Suits!

Make No Mistake in the Location. Be Sure You Are in the MODEL—Then Buy.

Nellis & Hattenbach, 201, 203, 205 Summit St., and 308 Jefferson St.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

The Sheriff Holds His Weekly Auction Sale.

Junior Y. M. C. A. Anniversary—Williams Acquitted of a Serious Charge—Minor and Important Matters.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

Connected With the First Church Hold Another Meeting.

A number of the members of the Fist Presgyterian church met again last evening at the residence of Mr. A. B. Sears, on Parkwood avenue, and further discussed the proposition for the building of a church in the Seventh ward. Finally, it was determined to call a meeting of the congregation at the church on Monday evening, to take steps looking to the disposal of the present property, and a full attendance is requested.

THE RAILWAY CLERKS'

Third Complimentary Social at Friendship Hall Monday Night.

The third complimentary social of the Toledo Railway Clerks' association will be given at Friendship hall on Monday evening. Entertainment commences promptly at 8 o'clock, and will be followed by dancing from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m. The committees in charge have arranged for an evening of pleasure, and as the invitations are limited to a certain number, there will not be any crowding.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Prospects of a Lively Time at Monday's Meeting.

The Ninth district republican convention will be held on Monday morning in this city, when a battle royal may be expected. There are several candidates for delegate to the Minneapolis convention. W. H. Tucker seems to have things pretty well under way as one of the two, and Lucas county may unite on him. John B. Wilson, Capt. J. B. Luckey, Senator Rorick and others from the outside counties are making an effort for the place, and the result will be watched with some interest.

BOUND FOR PUT-IN-BAY.

J. K. Tillotson and Party Looking at Hotel Victory.

Mr. J. K. Tillotson arrived in the city last night with a large party of gentlemen from Toledo and other cities who will go to Put-in-Bay this morning on the steamer Frank E. Kirby to visit Hotel Victory. The party registered at the West and are as follows:

J. L. Goodwin, Cleveland; J. J. King, Mansfield; C. H. Folsom, Lima; Geo. H. Ketcham, V. H. Ketcham, W. F. Wilson, E. W. Goetz, G. A. Heine, D. Atwood and F. M. Ohl, Toledo.—Sandusky Register.

THE MAENNERCHOR.

Easter Concert at Memorial Hall—A Fine Program Prepared.

The long-anticipated concert of the Toledo Maennerchor will be given at Memorial hall on Monday evening. A rare program has been prepared. Matthias' orchestra open each part with a selection. Miss Bessie Doolittle has two solos. Arthur Trost is down for two violin selections, while the Maennerchor has several choruses, Mr. F. Seubert and Mr. H. Rodeck, leading. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the hall will undoubtedly be crowded.

MOTHER GOOSE CARNIVAL

At the Pythian Castle Next Monday Evening.

For some weeks committees have been arranging for the Mother Goose carnival to be given by Toledo lodge, No. 20, K. P., at the Pythian castle on Monday evening, and enough persons have declared their intention to appear in some Mother Goose character to warrant the assertion that the affair will be decidedly novel. An entertainment will be provided for those who do not dance, in the lodge room, and cards will also be found there. An evening of rare pleasure can safely be anticipated.

RECEPTION TO RECTOR SAGE.

Given at St. Paul's by the Ladies' Guild of the Church.

Last evening brief services at St. Paul's Episcopal church, East Toledo, were conducted by Rectors Sage and Scadding, after which, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock a reception was tendered Mr. Sage in the church parlors, by the Ladies' guild of the church, the introductions being made by Mr. Swayne and Mrs. Armstrong. Three large tables loaded with dainty refreshments were spread in the Sunday-school room.

Among the guests present from this side of the river were Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne, Mr. Denison Smith, Mesdames Young and Colburn.

On Tuesday evening next, another reception will be given by St. Margaret's guild, the young ladies of the church, for which a program of recitations and music has been prepared.

THE PAINTERS' NEW MOVE.

They Are Doing Business for Themselves with Promising Prospects.

The Master Painters' association met last evening, but took no action, it is reported, concerning the strike of the painters. At the union headquarters this morning it is given out there is no change in the situation. At the same time it is known, and there seems to be no reason for keeping the matter secret, that the journeymen have entered on the very sensible and practicable course of going into business on their own hook.

As given the Bee they have a joint stock company of their own, soliciting work and making contracts. One of the jobs secured, and they have a number, is the painting of the City of Toledo, on which they will put men to work Monday morning.

For the employers who have signed the scale and on their own work, the union has about 180 of its men now employed, and these will help to care for the balance of unemployed until the scale question is satisfactorily settled.

HIS ARM BROKEN

In Several Places—The Fate of Engineer Waite.

George Waite, engineer at the cracker factory of Worts, Kirk & Bigelow, had his left arm badly crushed yesterday afternoon. He was attempting to adjust a belt when his hand caught between the belt and wheel and his arm was twisted around a shaft, breaking it in several places. The injured man lives on East Bancroft street.

REMEMBER THE LECTURE

By Mr. Mackinder in Memorial Hall To-night.

Toledoans should show their appreciation of the enterprise which brings the best talent of England and America to its doors by giving the distinguished speaker of this evening an audience such as he deserves. Mr. Mackinder's subject is "The Origin of Civilization;" the lecture will be illustrated and at its close a brief sketch of the University Extension movement in England will be given. Tickets at Brown, Eager & Hull's and at the door.

A PLEASANT EVENING

Had the Members and Friends of Joan of Arc Assembly.

A select company, consisting of the members and friends of Joan of Arc assembly, gathered in Clarke hall last evening, and from 9 till 12 o'clock enjoyed a dancing program furnished by the assembly on its fifth birthday. The committee to which the pleasure of the evening was attributed were:

Arrangements—Mrs. Kate Collins, Mrs. A. P. Stevens, Miss Josie Skehan.

Reception—Miss Clara Speckhardt, Miss Mary Meyers, Mrs. Nora Mack.

Floor—Misses Catharine Calkins, Alida Combs, Maggie Krause.

GRIFFIN'S "DISCOMFITURE."

The News Wired to Columbus After the Caucuses.

This morning's Columbus Journal has the following relating to last night's caucuses and their bearing on the Hon. Charles Perseverance:

Private telegrams received in this city last night announced the discomfiture of Hon. Charles P. Griffin in the Lucas county primaries. The great chieftain was knocked out completely in the selection of delegates to the county convention, which chooses delegates to the state convention and, as the members of the party who are not engaged in furthering the aspirations of Mr. Griffin have a big majority of members of the county convention, it is evident that he will not be able to occupy a seat in the state convention other than by the grace of the state central committee. The result of the Lucas county primaries surprised Mr. Griffin's friends in this city.

ADDITIONAL SPORTING.

No Games in the Western—Local Amateur Notes.

There were no games in the Western association cities yesterday, the teams being engaged in crossing the country to the far west, where the Pirates run up against the Omahogs this afternoon.

In the league Cincinnati defeated Cleveland 6 to 1, Brooklyn won from Philadelphia 9 to 5, Pittsburg exploded Breitenstein for St. Louis 14 to 3, and Louisville defeated Chicago 3 to 1.

Future Champions.

The Starr Juniors have organized as follows: T. Judge, p.; G. Kinney, c.; J. Russell, 1st; O. Kline, 2d; J. Bolan, 3d; M. Boland, ss.; O. Otis, rf.; J. Hackett, lf.; F. Boland, cf. They want to play any club whose members are under 13 years.

Rogers and Emmets will not play tomorrow.

The Sumners challenge the Hulls, Strangers, or Unknowns for a game on the Union depot grounds for April 24, or any club whose members are under 16 years of age.

Amateur Sunday ball will boom on the corner lots to-morrow.

THE WOOLSON EASTER REBUS.

Sixteen Persons Submit Correct Answers and Get Their Money.

Some time ago the Woolson Spice company sent out a rebus, offering a prize of $100 to any of their customers who should send in a correct solution before April 16, this sum to be equally divided if more than one correct solution was received.

The official solution to the rebus is as follows: "Lion Coffee has an imperishable mark upon the page of history; like a great lawyer whose powers and abilities have cotributed to build up the body of laws we call government. Yet the finger can point to no great controlling act. Lion is the rounded whole."

The total number of contestants having solutions recorded is 4,553, only one solution being allowed from each contestant. This number does not include those returned to senders because not submitted in accordance with the rules, neither does it include those returned after close of the contest.

Of the 4,553 solutions thus recorded, 16 are exactly correct. To the 16 contestants submitting these solutions the judges have awarded the prizes, and a money order $6.25 has been mailed to each.

These successful contestants were Jas. D. Hawkins, Brazil, Ind.; C. M. Mofford, Brazil, Ind.; Maggie Secrest, Scio, O.; Georgia B. Campbell, Moorefield, O.; Mrs. Chas. S. Couts, Tyrone, Pa.; Joe D. Heltman, Oaklandon, Ind.; C. J. Lorah, Lorah, Pa.; Mrs. E. W. Brown, New Vienna, O.; Telitha Campbell, Moorefield, O.; James Baker, Carroll, Neb.; Mrs. Peter Chatron, Armada, Mich.; Ida M. Tygart, Lebanon, Kansas; A. H. Rollin, Pierceville, Ind.; M. L. Taylor, Lansing, Mich.; Chas. S. Couts, Tyrone, Pa.; John J. Cooke, jr., Sedan, Kas.

THE SHERIFF'S AUCTION.

Some Pieces of Property Go Off Under the Hammer.

The sheriff disposed of the following property at auction sale this morning:

John V. Ainsman v. William Teachout, lot 19, Robison's sub-division, Hall's addition, $1,001.

King & Ross v. Stephen Summerskio, parcel of land east half of southwest quarter of section 26, town 9, south range 7, to People's Building and Loan company, $1,500.

Catharine Mertz v. Wilson W. Oberlin et al., lot 5, Mertz' addition, to Catharine Mertz, $1,500.

Catharine Mertz v. Charles Rydman, lot 15 Mertz' addition, to Catharine Mertz, $1,067.

DR. VAN PELT

Becomes the Owner of Fifty-five Feet on Jefferson Street.

A deed was filed at the recorder's office to-day by which William H. Eager sold to Charles L. Van Pelt a lot fronting 55 feet on Jefferson street and 160 feet on Nineteenth street, the price paid being $5,500.

WILL CHANGE RUNNING TIME.

The Consolidated Proposes Making Some Changes.

The Consolidated Street Railroad company has decided to make several important changes in the running of some of its lines, beginning to-morrow.

The Western avenue line will run down Summit to Cherry and out Cherry to the end of the road on Lagrange street.

The Forest cemetery line will run to the depot.

WILLIAMS ACQUITTED.

It Took But a Short Time to Agree on the Verdict.

The argument in the case of the state against Walter Williams was concluded before Judge Pugsley in common pleas this morning and just before noon the case was submitted to the jury.

Williams was charged with attempting to ravish the person of Katie Flammin. The defense set up that it is a case of mistaken identity, that the man who committed the assault was in the employ of Williams.

The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

FOUGHT IN THE STREET.

Another Row in the Second Ward Between Moxie and Doc. Smith.

Another nice row as a result of the republican caucus last evening occurred on Canton avenue last evening after the Second ward caucus. The hatred that exists between Moxie and Doc. Smith in this ward is well known to Bee readers. This animosity resulted in a fight on the street last night between the two, and Moxie was arrested. He put up bail, and this morning swore out a warrant for Smith. Each is charged with disturbance and the case will be tried in police court next week.

These two leaders each aspire to boss the ward, and Smith has not forgive Moxie for several defeats that have lately injured his influence. This row will not end the trouble, and there is plenty more fun in store for Moxie says that he has now got the wires in his hands and he is going to keep them.

JUNIOR ANNIVERSARY

At the Y. M. C. A.—A Great Crowd and Good Time.

The annual anniversary of the Junior department of the Y. M. C. A., held in Association hall last evening, was one of the most enjoyable events of the season for the members of the department.

About 8 o'clock the hall was packed until there was nothing but standing room, and some were compelled to return home, not being able to gain admission.

The evening's entertainment was begun by music rendered by Mr. L. Mathias and two of his youngest pupils, which formed a most delightful trio of piano, violin and 'cello. They gave a number of selections throughout the evening.

President of the Junior department, Arthur St. C. Sloan, gave a short welcome address which was to the point, following which President Walbridge of the association gave some kind and fatherly advice to the young for them to think over and carry away. The purport was mainly to show the relationship of the Juniors and the Seniors in the association. With an intermission of music, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector of Trinity church, made the address of the evening, which was a splendid effort.

Mr. J. B. Merrell gave an idea of the work of the department and related instances where the department had been the means of making good boys out of bad ones.

Mr. Will Pheley, former secretary of the boys' work, was called upon for a few remarks, which were also well put.

Recitations were rendered by Misses Wertheim, Bowman and Wright, while ice cream and cake were being served by the Junior Ys.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and draperies, and all who were present expressed their satisfaction with the exercises of the evening.

The following resolutions were extended to any and all who tendered us their assistance:

Whereas, The Crawford division of the Junior Ys have tendered us their hearty co-operation in planning for and making the entertainment on our anniversary the enjoyable occasion it has been; and,

Whereas, Rev. Charles Scadding and others have entertained us with very instructive and interesting talks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the entertainment and social committee, tender our sincere thanks to the said members of the Junior Y. W. C. T. U. and the others in behalf of the members of the Junior department Y. M. C. A.

WEST J. WUERFEL,
GEO. TAIT,
FRED FROEHLICH,
GEORGE WUERFEL,
ARTHUR SLOAN.

We make a specialty of clothes wringers.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

EXCURSION TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK

May 6 and 7.

One fare excursion tickets will be sold on above dates, with return limit June 10, via Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R., "Clover Leaf" route, and Iron Mountain.

Only route providing patrons with buffet sleeping cars. Two trains daily to Hot Springs, Ark., via St. Louis, Mo. Buffet reclining chair cars, seats free, day trains. Buffet vestibuled sleeping cars, night trains. Buffet car on every train.

Call on agents Clover Leaf route, or
WM. GATES, Ticket Agent,
Boody House, Toledo, O.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

It will pay you to examine into the merits of our seamless tube lawn hose.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

Established in 1837, sold continuously in Toledo since 1869, and always giving complete satisfaction to the buyer, is the remarkable record of the celebrated Boardman & Gray pianos. The Whitney & Currier Co., general agents, 219 Summit street.

You will soon be needing some lawn hose. Ask your dealer for "Seamless Tube" High Pressure Hose, or come to our store.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

BACK FROM SAMOA.

San Francisco, April 23.—United States steamer Iroquois arrived this morning from Samoa. The Australian man-of-war Fasan has been sighted four miles out.

We repair everything made of rubber.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES

And Kansas cyclones will not keep the men away from the nobby suitings John Daiber is showing this spring, and it is well known that his prices are always the lowest.

A VERY SHORT PRACTICE

Will enable you to have the most beautiful music in your home if you have an Aeolian. You can't afford to miss hearing it at The Whitney & Currier Co.'s, 219 Summit street.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

SAD LETTER.

And the Terrible News It Brought.

"Dead."

So said the letter to the parents.

"Fell, prostrated by heart failure, while walking in the park. He had had the Grip which left his nerves in a weakened and debilitated condition. Besides, he had been overworking and breaking down his nerves, and complained of nervous, weak, weary feelings, giddiness, swimming of head, strange, faint feelings, trembling, sinking sensation, coldness of feet and legs, fluttering or palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, feeling of anxiety or apprehension, loss of appetite, and general dispirited and despondent condition for some time.

This letter describes the condition of thousands who suffer from weakened and shattered nerves, and who will, unless cured, die as suddenly as this young man. Use Dr. Greene's Nervura, the GREAT HEART TONIC AND STRENGTHENER OF THE NERVES, and prevent fatal results. By all means take it now for these troubles are always made much worse by the weakness and debility of spring. Purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists, $1.

"I suffered terribly; I was so nervous the least excitement would bring on a trembling of my whole system. My face would flush, I would become giddy in the head, and would not know how to express myself. I felt like I was half drunk most of the time. I used Dr. Greene's Nervura and I can state that it has done wonders for me, as I feel like a new person. All those symptoms are rapidly disappearing, and health and strength are taking their place. I recommend DR. GREENE'S NERVURA TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS IN ANY FORM.

PROSTRATED.

BERHARD F. STORCK,
1715 Point Lane, Baltimore, Md."

Dr. Greene, the successful specialist, in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 W. 14th Street, New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write to him about your case or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The anniversary of St. Andrew's mission occurs next Friday night

Bishop Horstmann will lay the corner stone of a new Catholic church at Massillon to-morrow.

Toledo lodge, No. 20, K. of P., will give a Mother Goose carnival at Pythian Castle April 25.

The remains of John Neel, of Lima, who died in Toledo yesterday, were taken home last evening.

You should see the unique characters at the Mother Goose carnival at Pythian Castle, next Monday night.

George J. Clark, the excursion agent, is arranging for another excursion to Harriman, Tenn., about the first of July.

John Eberhardt sues for a divorce from Consuella Eberhardt in common pleas court to-day, charging willful absence.

Eliza J. Gridley applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from her husband, John Gridley, charging willful absence.

Andy D'Angelo, who has had charge of the Criterion for some months, has pulled up stakes and will leave on Monday for Chicago.

Mother Goose carnival at Pythian Castle, April 25, by Toledo lodge, No. 20, K. of P.

A report gained circulation that a girl was murdered near the Perry street bridge last night, but there was no foundation for the story.

Mr. A. B. Couldwell has finally goten nicely settled in his new home on Teith street, the property recently purchased from Dr. Wise.

In common pleas court to-day Francis L. Johnson and Addie A. Schmidt sued Hester A. Evans, administrator of the estate of Isaac D. Paulding to recover $900.

The course of lectures on Delsarte and his teachings, by Edmund Russell, closes this evening with a costume rehearsal at the Boody house parlors. Tickets to be had at Freeman's.

The petition requesting the Cleveland and Detroit steamers to stop at Toledo has been numerously signed, and there appears to be little doubt that the boats will visit this port during the summer.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor. Sabbath school at 12 m., and Young People's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Partial plans for the Masonic home were submitted to a committee of the trustees at Cleveland yesterday. They will be completed and examined by the full board at Cincinnati on May 6.

Revival services will be held at the Broadway M. E. church every evening next week. Rev. J. H. Bethards, the pastor, will be assisted by his associates in the ministry of the other Methodist churches.

The Eagle Machine and Iron Works began suit in common pleas court to-day against P. & T. Degnan & Co., to recover $800 balance alleged to be due on the sale of four marine engines to the defendant for $1,500.

There will be a meeting of all the parish marshals and all the aides who are to take part in the reception to Bishop Horstman, at Friendship hall, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A full attendance is desired as final instructions will be given.

All members of Toledo lodge, I. O. O. F. are requested to be present next Tuesday evening, April 26, and participate in celebrating the anniversary of the order in America. Floor work and addresses will be the features of the evening. Strangers from other lodges are cordially invited.

Ford post held a large and interesting meeting at their East Side headquarters last night, and a committee was appointed to look after the reunion of the Survivors of the Sultana at the post rooms next Wednesday evening, the committee being J. L. Barrett, Charles Harsch and George White.

Harold Darwin, formerly a traveling man for M. I. Wilcox, was arraigned in police court this morning on a charge of defrauding an inn-keeper by jumping a board bill at the Jefferson house. Durwin claimed that he was only temporarily out of work, and had no intention of beating the hotel. Judge Sala reserved his decision until this afternoon.

Henry B. Pettes, of London, is exhibiting a fine collection of water colors and autotypes at Leland's art store. Among the famous artists represented are Birket Foster, F. M. Richardson, Rosset, Pinchort, Bonchere, T. B. Hardy and pieces from Dutch and Spanish artists, well known in the world of art. The collection contains 300 pictures, and the opportunity of viewing them is being appreciated by Toledo people.

Mr. E. P. Breckenridge will address the young men at the young men's gospel song service to be held in Association hall, corner Summit and Orange streets, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock upon the topic, "What's yours is Mnie, if I Can Get It, or All is Fair in Business." A cordial invitation is extended to all young men.

Daniel E. Thomas, the attorney, will talk to the boys at 3 o'clock about topic, "Self Control."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk Abou People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Mr. Gus Leibius will spend Sunday in Tiffin.

Miss Deardorff is visiting Canal Dover friends.

Mrs. H. P. Napier has returned from Chicago.

Rev. S. D. Conger has returned from Defiance, O.

Mr. M. Loenshal left for Washington this morning.

Miss Lillie Oblinger has returned from a southern trip.

Miss Florence Fisk was among the entertainers of the week.

Miss Florence Boos entertained the Whist club this week.

Miss Pearl Wilson will entertain on the evening of May 4.

Mr. Horace Suydam is home from Ann Arbor for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tillinghast have returned from Norwalk.

Herman Leibius attended the Lightguard ball in Detroit this week.

Miss Clara Tipple will visit Miss Lulu Homan of Tiffin for a few days.

Mrs. C. J. Wooley left for Mt. Clemens this morning for a much needed rest.

Miss Taylor, of Superior, entertained a number of friends last evening in a social way.

Miss Alice Hoffman will entertain in honor of her birthday next Thursday evening.

C. H. Saltzgaber and John Quanlin, of the C., H. & D. railway, leave to-night for Cincinnati.

Toledo lodge, No. 20, K. P., will give a Mother Goose party at Pythian castle Monday night.

Miss Pease, who has been spending the winter in the west, is the guest of Mr, and Mrs. J. L. Pease.

Mrs. F. J. Dimmer, of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. Frank Dimmer, her mother-in-law, of Elm street.

The annual party of the Toledo division, U. R. K. P., will occur next Thursday evening at Pythian castle.

A number of Mr. Will Spear's friends gave him a pleasant surprise Thursday evening in honor of his birthday.

Mrs. James Hanlon, of Medina, N. Y., is visiting her father, Mr. O. W. Dawson, at 425 South St. Clair street.

Mrs. Jennie Ward left this morning for Mansfield, Ohio, where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Jelleff.

A. C. Neel and Henry Neel are in Lima attending the funeral of their father, whose death occurred in this city Thursday night.

Jacob Vogel left this morning for Buffalo, as a delegates from the local brewers' union to the national body which meets there next week.

Miss Ruth Fallis entertained at cards and dancing last evening. The occasion was a pleasant one, enjoyed by the following guests: The Misses Nitschke, Clara Tollman, Waite and Messrs. Wallace Loop, Fred Puck, Charlie Seiring, Chas. Cole and others.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Willett, of Findlay, have taken up their residence at 317 Illinois street, this city. The Bee is always glad to extend a cordial welcome to the young people who come to build up their fortunes in the Future Great. They will be an acquisition to Toledo's musical circles.

Miss Sylvia Merrell entertained at whist last evening in honor of Messrs. Madison and Haywood, of Ann Arbor. The occasion was a very delightful one. Among the guests were the Misses Irene Frost, Grace Heyn, Eva Bond, Dasie Bullard, Clara Thompson and Belle McKinnon, and Messrs. Rob Nelson, Ralph Wickham, Horace Suydam, Lyle Hubbard and Will Perry.

The Misses Lewis, formerly of Toledo, gave a reception musicale at their art studio rooms in New York city one evening this week, complimentary to Mrs. Johnston-Bishop. Charles Bassett, Miss Temple Reed and Miss Nina Price. Each added their gift of music to enhance the pleasure of the evening. Toledoans, knowing well the distinction of these all, in music and art, can imagine the happy reunion evening and its artistic possibilities. Miss Price is said to be making remarkable progress in her vocal study.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Miller, of Milburn avenue, were tendered a pleasant surprise party last evening. Games and refreshments were enjoyed by the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Rakestraw, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Williston, Mrs. Liemaster, Mrs. Ed Hudson, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bidwell, Mrs. Nat Glann, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sampson, jr., and the Misses Finch, Nellie Wilson, Ina Oblinger, Noteman, and Messrs. Ward, Clements, Oblinger, Rakestraw, Mills, Priddy, Bishop, Hustra and Eurick.

A pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Messrs. John C. Meyer and Albert F. Meyer at the residence of Miss Josie Heindel, 523 Woodruff avenue. Among the guests were: The Keystone Pleasure club, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Beck, Ed Koch, Ernest Klink and Mr. Carns, and Messrs. John C. Meyers, Albert T. Meyers, John Eileck, Andrew Stolberg, Wm. Nipper, Harry Kessler, Fred Kessler, Porter Greenfield, Mr. John Glattes, Mr. John J. Kessler, and Misses Anna Hobmeyer, Lillie Egleston, Elma Glatter, Celia Kessler, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Heindel, Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Glattes, Josie Heindel, Bertha Heindel, Tracy Heindel, Ida Meyer, Anna Meyer, Celia Meyer, Kate Steinert, Mary Wasvick, Emma Ellic, Maggie Eley, Emma Eley.

The deposits of aspnaltum which have recently been discovered in California are said to be the most extensive in the world.

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ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
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the proverb ran—"The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me."

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The Bee

Russia offers to advance $2,500,000 to help Persia buy out the English tobacco monopoly in that country. Hurry up contributions to keep the Czar going.

The Massachusetts republicans, according to their platform utterance, want the "tariff revised by its friends." That's all right. It will be. Its friends are the democrats who will give it an anti-fat revision and reduce the present monstrosity to seemly proportions.

The Massachusetts state convention adopted resolutions demanding the extension of the civil service reform and indorsing the present administration. The man who can stand on such a platform will first have to submit to the old-time penalty of being "sawn asunder."

From five or six counties in Texas come stories of destitution rivaling those from Russia. A difference is that drouth, which no man can avert, caused the poverty in Texas. Another difference is that the people in the American state have capacity and will have opportunity to recuperate. The present distress of the Texans will be relieved by their own countrymen, which is a third difference. We are not living in a millenial era, or in a garden of Eden, but we are of all people most blessed in natural opportunities and in form of government.

Last March we imported 23,789 gross tons of tin plates, an increase of 11,544 over the amount imported for the same month in 1890. And yet we are asked to believe that foreign mills are all closed, foreign workmen begging in the streets and the home product fairly meeting the home demand. If there is any classification of sinners in the life to come there will be a tin plate on the door of entrance to the liar's department.

Some of the republican papers are calling for the abolishment of duty on refined sugars, in order to cripple the trust. They say the trust not only gets raw material free, but it imports labor from Hungary and Poland to carry on its work. No wonder the trust is able to buy up and shut up such refineries as refuse to go into the combine. Thus is it shown that protection protects the trusts only and does not benefit labor. What clearer illustration could be asked?

The manufacturer can afford to ship his goods to foreign markets and sell them without the protection of a tariff, but he insists upon higher price from his own countrymen. The schedule of price lists in many factories, labeled for America and for England, France and Germany prove this. He can ship his goods to Brazil and compete in that market with goods manufactured in free-trade England, but the home buyer must pay him greater price than the Brazilian, and that is how the tariff "protects" the manufacturer.

The last census makes a new grouping of states. The Eastern, Middle Southern and Western of our geography days have gone to return no more. Now we have: New England States, Middle, as of old (with Maryland added), Southern, Western Central which includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota; Western States and Territories—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. All west of the Rocky mountains are the Pacific States. The geography revisers will please make note of this change.

Col Weber, United States commissioner of immigration, in his paper in the North American Review, says he does not share in the general apprehension lest immigration shall work us harm either in numbers or character. He says the slums of Europe are too sluggish to bestir themselves; the poor and destitute come but they come to seek work and we have a place for them in this great undeveloped country. And thus does he welcome that pauper labor, to protect our own from which, according to the argument, we are taxed on nearly everything we buy. The pauper laborer at our own door is as great a menace as he is in the factory of Europe. Col. Weber is not a good enough protectionist for official place under a high-tax administration. If the "protection to labor" cry is shut off, what then?

The democrats in the common council should give no heed to the bombastic threats of republicans that various boards may be ripped if Auditor Walker is succeeded by a democrat. The council is democratic, and the best office within its bestowal is the auditorship. The caucus nominee is Mr. James H. Pheatt, whose long service in railroading made him an expert accountant, and whose several terms in the council, and as president of that body, admirably fits him for the duties of the auditor's office. He deserves every democratic vote at the joint session next Monday night, and the Bee has faith to believe every member will vote for him. It will be good politics and good business to make a change. The present incumbent has had the office two terms, six years, and that is long enough. Give somebody else a chance. Just now give the office to Mr. Pheatt.

Custom House crimes which cheat the government out of fully $200,000 are denominated by Mr. Harrison, "the inefficiency of employes." It is a regular harvest for inspectors when the laden steamer come in from Europe. Hundreds of trunks with hundreds of dollars' worth of dutiable goods in them are passed with the locks unturned for the matter of five, ten, twenty, or fifty dollars, as the case may indicate, in the inspector's vest pocket. Once in awhile when a man offers a bribe too small to be tempting, or too large to be safe, it pays to make a show of virtue and hand him over to the officers. The yearly pilgrims could a tale unfold if they chose, but they do not, for they get a handsome division of the spoils. And this is how the home market is protected—for those who are not rich enough to go abroad.

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Ex-Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, persists in his determination to be a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. The Boston Beacon hopes he will succeed because—

"His vote will represent the united forces within the party who do not subscribe to every line and word of the McKinley bill. It will represent those who believe that New England in general, and Massachusetts in particular, did not get their share of the bounties and blessings which that measure was expected to confer upon the American people."

This limit to McKinleyism which the New England manufacturers are beginning to demand shows better than any arguments on democratic lines could do, the true inwardness of the support that has heretofore made it possible to enact the class legislation of the McKinley tariff. This tariff on manufactured articles he has to sell suits the New England manufacturer. This tariff on the raw material he has to buy he has found to be a tax, a real tax, a heavy tax, and a tax the foreigner does not pay. He would have the tax removed from what he buys, but he continues to advocate its retention on what he has to sell. In short, he believes, as the Beacon says, in continuing the tariff on all things that bring revenue to "New England in general and Massachusetts in particular," and it may be added, to his own pockets most particularly of all.

Tariff reformers protest against any tariff beyond what is necessary for revenue, because it gives "bounties" and confers "blessings" on one locality or one set of people at the expense of all the rest, and because this is contrary to the sound principles of good government. Just now ex-Gov. Ames and his discontented manufacturers are furnishing all the arguments necessary to prove the tariff reformers are right.

A LOST CITY FOUND.

Away in the heart of South Africa lies Mashonaland, lately acquired territory of Great Britain, and which, since it is said to be not only the finest hunting grounds and the best farming lands in the world, but also to be rich in gold, is likely to be rapidly settled. From Cape Town one travels by rail, by river, in carts, on horseback, and on foot; through a fever belt; through a hunter's paradise, which an explorer says "is for forty miles one great zoological garden, lousy with lions;" tramps for days through a forest so vast and old that daylight does not penetrate it; climbs out of unhealthy low-lying country to the summit of a watershed that opens upon a country likened to a garden of Eden, and so comes upon Fort Salisbury and later on Fort Victoria, established by the British government to hold in awe the natives from whom it has acquired by purchase this new domain.

At Fort Victoria—and oh! the wonder of it—one learns that only fifteen miles away is a city half in ruins, half in a state of preservation, but a city builded by a people civilized and who passed away so long ago that not a line in history is a certain record of who or what they were. This "lost city of Zimbabi," or as it is also written "Zimbabwe," five miles in circumference, offers mute evidence in its ruins, its relics, its utensils, its smelting works, its streets, that it was once a great center of life and trade. Its objects of art disassociate it from any known African race. Its monolithic decorations seem to connect it with Arabia. Its temple of Phallus seems to point to Phenician builders. Its fallen walls show it was once strongly garrisoned.

Whoever and whatever these people were, they were once powerful, wealthy and in a high degree intelligent. Yet for ages the winds of heaven have swept over the tenantless dwellings, and only wild beasts or more savage men have trod its deserted streets. So long has it been lost and forgotten not even a tradition of its existence waited upon its nineteenth discoverers.

Such a wonderful discovery as this is almost beyond the power of the mind to grasp, and once comprehended the first feeling is of awe that a race, a civilization, should thus have vanished, along with which comes the thought "what has been, may be." Then the spirit of the age steps in, iconoclastic, debonair, progressive, and one reads without a shock that the gold company whose charter covers the territory will keep Zimbabi "as it is," in order to make money out of it. Research among the ruins may or may not reveal the past of this lost city. Its future is moderately certain. It will be turned into "a show."

IN HIS OWN WARD.

The Seventh is the strongest republican ward in Toledo. Nearly forty republican federal, state, county and municipal office holders reside in that ward. It is the home of Charles Pugnacious Griffin, who has been selected to be temporary chairman of the republican state convention. At the republican caucus last night to elect delegates to the county convention, which will appoint delegates to the state convention, Mr. Griffin was a candidate. So decidedly unpopular did he prove to be that he received only five votes in his own precinct, out of the whole number cast. The republicans of the ward positively refused to permit him to be a delegate to the county convention.

It may be well to say in this connection that the Sherman republicans and McKinley's friends gave him the sandbagging. He was entirely too fresh the past winter. They didn't like it, and do not like him.

TRUE BLUE.

The democrats of Indiana are of the good old kind, true to their convictions, and they always have the courage of their convictions. The platform adopted by them in state convention this year would make a good national platform. The arraignment of the present administration at the bar of public opinion was vigorously denunciatory, and recited crimes and misdemeanors and offenses as grievous as those recounted by the colonists in their immortal Declaration of Independence. And the people of Indiana, without regard to politics, know every count of the arraignment is true. Upon the platform adopted at Indianapolis the democrats of Indiana can, and will, score a glorious victory in November.

Blaine is not a candidate for nomination at Minneapolis. Blaine would not accept the Minneapolis nomination if it were tendered him on a silver platter. Blaine might refuse to qualify if he were nominated and elected, and if he qualified he would not live to serve his term through. Thus and so, with cumulative emphasis, has spoken Chris. Magee, of Pittsburg, prospective chairman of the republican national committee. The second term boomers smile, and the anti-administration republicans are more demoralized than ever.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes says: "There is no trouble, as a rule, in finding out who committed a crime. The difficulty is to prove it to twelve men and a judge." True enough; the newspaper reporters will do the necessary detective work but when the case gets into court is where the hitch comes.

Ward McAllister comes out in an interview in the Mail and Express with a threat to bolt the democratic ticket, if Grover Cleveland is nominated, because Ward McAllister's son was turned out of office during the last democratic administration. Here is another boom for Cleveland.

William T. Ford was a frisky old fellow in the pension office. He tells of his playfulness with the women clerks, how he would "outstretch his arms as if to embrace them and then bring them together over their heads." Mrs. Wright objected to his playfulness and so has brought about the disagreeable necessity of an explanation. This is Commissioner Raum's concern only because he did not reprimand or discharge his offending employee.

A pretty sure way to keep one's memory green is to leave millions of dollars so bequeathed that the heirs have a fighting chance. A new crop of relations have put in a claim, anent the reopening of the Stewart will case.

The Greek government has decided to make a large display of ancient sculpture at the world's fair in '93. Some of those censors of the guardian east should begin to agitate the question of petticoats for Hercules and Apollo.

The lately issued edition of the American Newspaper Directory gives the number of newspapers published in the United States as 18,714. Of these 1,759 are dailies. We are a reading people.

Something to be thankful for; hereafter the Congressional Record will contain only the words spoken on the floor of the House. If all of these fail to get in, the country will survive.

Col.-Editor Shepard is attacking the Catholics in his Mail and Express, and the rest of the republicans of New York think of Dr. Burchard and his oration and shiver.

Ex-Speaker Reed is against Harrison. A persevering man like the president ought to get a little streak of good luck now and then.

Mr. Blaine is himself to blame that even those who know him best will not believe him when he says no and swears to it.

FOUND IN OUR EXCHANGES.

The Bryan Press denies that Maj. Boothman is a candidate for congress.

Wood county republicans are for John B. Wilson for district delegate, as against J. R. Hankey, who is in the combine mentioned in the Bee a few days since.

One of the papers has figured out that the late Ohio legislature cost the people $10 for every second of the four months it was in session.

Hon. L. C. Cole, of Bowling Green, who served as secretary of the Ohio state democratic executive committee last fall, will be a candidate before the democrats of this congressional district for delegate to the national convention to be held in Chicago. Mr. Cole is a hard working representative democrat who would do credit to his constituents should he be chosen to this honorable position and his services in the past certainly entitle him to proper recognition.—Ottawa County News.

Ottawa county republicans do things up in good shape, as for instance the following resolution adopted at their convention: That we congratulate the people of Ottawa county upon the election of a republican to the state legislature, and most heartily indorse his administration. Mr. Kelly has given the people a fine "administration," without doubt.

THE PRESENT, NOT THE PAST.

A Political Party is What It is, Not What It Was.

To the Editor: It seems to me that the word "party" is often used in a very false sense. Politically, it means a body of voters.

Gov. McKinley says that the republican party has immortalized itself by liberating four million slaves. In other words, this was done by a collection of citizens in a former generation. But a son cannot be immortalized by the deeds of his father.

Marcus Antoninus is immortalized by his virtues, his son Commodus by his vices. And it is no violent supposition that a body of voters, bearing a certain name as republicans or democrats, might in one generation do many good things, and in another generation a body of voters, having the same name, might be blindly led by corrupt leaders into ways, to say the least, very questionable.

The same is true of individuals. They may become corrupt through long holding of power. And if so they cannot lay claim to any present character on account of what they may have been formerly.

When a prophet of old told Hazael what wicked things he would be guilty of when he should be clothed with power, Hazael replied "Is thy servant a dog, that I should do such things?" But the prophecy proved true, and if a party was a thing of personal conscious existence it would sometimes be subject to a like prophecy, and a like fulfilment.

No body of men, in the present can appropriate vicariously, the virtues of those who lived and acted in a former generation. Every tub must stand on its own bottom.

Ex-Speaker Reed, a few days ago said in a public speech, "Whenever you want anything done you'll come back to that old fountain which flows incessantly with noble deeds—the republican party of Abraham Lincoln."

Was ever thinner, more sophistical claptrap? How long is the party of Lincoln to last? Suppose a body of men having the same name as that body of voters which elected Lincoln should forsake the spirit and the purposes of Lincoln, would it still be the party of Lincoln, because of a mere name? If the republican party of to-day is as pure and right as in the days of Lincoln, then it need not go "back" to any "old fountain." For it must be judged by what it is now. But the everlasting going "back" to what the party may have been long, long ago, seems to me like an unconscious admission that it needs to go "back" for glory. But this will not do, it must be judged by what it is, not by what it was.

I have not denied that those wearing the old name are just as worthy of praise as were those who wore it nearly a third of a century ago. My point is simply this: That neither republicans nor democrats are to be judged by what those wearing these names in other generations did, but by what they are in this day and generation.

CHAS. CRAVENS.

Toledo, O., April 23.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Russian government has made another step towards destruction by deciding to punish, without trial, persons accused of teaching the Polish language.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The anti-administration republicans are taking up the ticket of McKinley and Bliss. The latter end, next November, of such a "combine," if nominated, would be misery.—Boston Globe.

While the anarchists are trying to murder property owners in Paris, the French government is busy murdering the land owners in Africa. It makes a difference, you see.—St. Louis Republic.

California wants to put the south under negro rule, but she would not be displeased to see southern congressmen voting for the severest measures against Chinamen.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the newspaper correspondents in Washington could be put upon the witness stand, Executive Clerk Young would get all the vindication he needed, and some of the noble senators themselves would call aloud for the whitewash brush.—Indianapolis News.

Wooden pavements are out of date. Louisville, Memphis and Indianapolis have proven their utter worthlessness. Fortunately, Evansville has never been foolish enough to use them, as foolish as we have been in other respects.—Evansville Journal.

One authoritative interview with Mr. Alger avers that the Michigan gentleman has abandoned his presidential candidacy, and another authoritative interview avers that he has not. This may be merely Mr. Alger's delicate way of admitting that the candidacy has abandoned him.—Chicago News.

Truth, which has been crushed to earth so long in Louisiana, is apparently about to rise again. The victory of Foster, anti-lottery democrat, in yesterday's election, is an encouraging sign that the prostrate state is really unfettering itself from the many-tentacled grasp of the octopus.—Atlanta Journal.

Hundreds of lives, it is now feared, have been lost in the Mississippi floods, and it may be days before the damage can be fairly estimated. It seems only too evident that there yet remains much to be done to our great rivers to keep them from bursting bounds and dealing awful destruction.—Boston Advertiser.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat asserts that "all attempts to levy political assessments on federal employes will be promptly and severely dealt with by the present administration, and those whom it may concern will do well to regulate their conduct accordingly." What was it that the woodcock remarked as he flew away?—Louisville Commercial.

UNCLE JONATHAN

Moralizes on the Posibilities of Politics for a Good Living.

My Dear Nephew—I want to ask you a question in all candor, and, confessing like to a doubt myself, I haven't anybody so good as you to go to for advice. Would you be a politician, if you were in my boots?

Now don't shake your head too quick, for I ain't so conceited as to make a case without arguing it. I'm not set in my ways else I would plump right ahead without saying a word.

I must confess that politics is fast, and maybe I'm not in that class, but the Hon. Tom Brady, whom I spoke about in my second letter, is a big toad in a bigger puddle and some of the other fellows who think they are big are nothing but tadpoles.

A friend of mine said it is because Tom is a politician. He has a sort of pull that counts and the boys kind of warm up to him, and what he says in this town goes.

Now, if I really thought being in politics fetched these things around for Tom, why couldn't I hitch on and be some pumpkins, too? I'm just studying the case and when I know all about it shall act according.

That friend who recommended me to be a joiner and got me into that limberger scrape told the truth—its lots of fun to see some other fellow go through the motions of becoming a joiner. It makes me laugh fit to kill when they yank 'em around in an ice coat and stick pins into their pants and waltz them up to the snake box.

That part is fun, but I'm also bound to say the benefits are likewise likely to pay good dividends on the investment, for the Palace is better than a town meeting at the Corners to talk about folks.

You see when the doors are locked and we sit around the stove with our feet cocked up we feel kind of safe and secure and we call things by their own names and nobody will tell. That's where I got some of my pointers about politics.

Fixing things in politics is called making slates here and if a fellow's name ain't on the slate he doesn't go. That is, he had better not try to get there, for he can't if some other fellow is on the slate first.

Confidential like one of the Keepers who has warmed up to me told me if I ever want to be an up and up regular built politician I ought to be a wholesale joiner, that is I ought to have a good assortment of societies at my back for an emergency.

I guess there's something in that, but I told my friend that the experience of the Palace was too lively to make a regular business of it and he straightway said from large experience he knew the rackets of the Palace beat 'em all—was the big circus and the others were side shows, and I could follow my guide and fear no danger in the other societies.

That encouraged me like and already I have petitions in more places of secrecy than you can count on the fingers of your right hand. If I survive 'em all and get a big brass badge from each I can march in most any kind of procession that shows in the city, and in time Jonathan Busembark, Esq., formerly of the Corners, will be at the head, ready to take in politics, council jobs or anything good that comes along.

I am told the chances for a political change in this city are good just now as the other party has not been doing very well and the people are ripe for reform.

Reform, my dear nephew, means much, as you feel at the time you think it is necessary. True, you can't just see where reform comes in always, so plain as when a fellow like Pete Jenkins, at the Corners quit going to Tom Jones liquor barrel. That was a real stop, and getting over on the other side of the fence, but reform in the city means making things gee when somebody else wants it to haw.

You see the politics of this town is agin the way you and I vote, and its mighty fast like, and needs rounding up with a short jerk, and we are calling pretty loud for reform. By and by folks will begin to follow our bell wether and the voters will go our way, and reform will get there.

Just what we will do with it when we get reform, I don't know, but it is agitating like everything just now, and there will be chances for several enterprising men who are up to snuff. And that's me, as you must be bound to admit, as I am your older and more knowledgeous relative, and always tell you things just as they are.

So you see why I am practicing politics on the sly, and making friends in the societies where these things are hatched. I haven't thought of what I want, but that makes no difference now. I'll find something to suit my build when the time comes, you can trust me for that. The Busembarks were born to rise and that's what encourages me in my effort to learn all about the ways of the city.

It must make you feel queer like to read all the things I write, they are so different from the doings at home. Do you know that word home kind of sticks in my throat every time I write it? Cause I haven't become acclimated yet, as the doctors say about fever and ague, and milk sickness. If anybody had told me that I would leave the old farm, where I ploughed year after year, and cut back logs for winter so long I wouldn't have believed him. And the spelling schools, and the singing schools, when I was young—it makes my heart jump plump into my throat to think of it.

And maybe, as you go out in the woods at night and call "co boss, co boss," for old muley, and hunt eggs in the haymow you wonder how your Uncle Jonathan can like the change. Just put it right down, that he doesn't know whether he does or not. Sure, I used to think it was hard, but it was good. I see it now. How sweet the hay field smelled, and how juicy the apples we squeezed into cider; and I haven't seen any posies so nice as those along the lane fence—and the pumpkins in the corn were real pumpkins, and bigger than some of the city chaps that think they are some.

And the woods for hunting, and the nuts for cracking, and the paring bees—oh dear, I don't know, but there is one thing sure, no matter what becomes of a fellow or where he lives when he grows up and settles, the boyhood that brings to the man recollections of a home snuggled down on a farm, way off from a big town, has a gold mine of memory that will come to him in his dreams by night and his plans of day, and make him think lots more of the world.

Now this may be a homesickish sort of meditation, but that's the way I feel, and no matter in what class I trot in town, the farm by the Corners is home to me and I'll never get too big in feelings to want to see you all and think of it all as when I left it, and when I was a happy, whistling, rollicking boy.

But to come back to where I am: I've got to strike my city gait before long, and I am preparing myself to get on top when I make a good start. Just now I have a strong hankering notion that fame and fortune is straight ahead in front of the political procession. I am treating the subject like a philosopher and don't propose to go off half cocked. I am working the machine a little and getting a good hold of the wires. When I am ready to pull it will be a strong tug, and I guess I'll fetch it. Meanwhile, if I ain't blackballed I'll take a few more lessons in secret and get ready to blossom out.

Confiding like, your Uncle.

JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

TIFFIN GOSSIP.

Arrest Made in the Evans Case—Man Drowned.

Tiffin, O., April 23.—(Special)—Altwers Miller was drowned in the Sandusky river a mile above this city this morning by the capsizing of a boat.

The body is still in the water, which is being dragged by a party under the directions of Coroner Lepper.

John Evans and Mrs. Mary Krabill, his daughter, were arrested at Alvada last night for the murder of the infant child of Miss Jennie Evans last December.

They were released on $500 bond, furnished by Mrs. Krabill's husband. Evans is 64 years old.

MRS HARRISON BETTER

Washington, April 23.—Mrs. Harrison has greatly improved and is convalescing rapidly," said Dr. Gardner, her physician, this morning, "and all reports to the contrary are unfounded. Last night she passed the best night since her illness and this morning is much better and stronger."

AROUND THE GREAT LAKES

The Chenango Insurance Case Settled.

The Policy Will Have to be Paid.

The Vessel Owners' Association is Meeting with Favor in all the Lake Ports — General Marine Mention.

Chicago, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Capt. John G. Keith, who represented Chicago vessel owners at the Detroit meeting to form a general vessel owners' association, is now hard at work securing members in the new organization, which is to be organized at Detroit April 28. Capt. Keith said yesterday that he was meeting with very fair encouragement.

"The time has come," he added, "when the vessel interest, which is now one of the great interests of the country, must protect itself against the tyrranical demands of the various unions. It has gone so far that people who own boats would have very little to say about their management if the unions had their say. Many times last summer objections were made to the employment of even officers on steamers.

"If a man owned a boat he was unable to take his wife for cook. In numerous other ways the unions have carried matters to such a pass that they have driven vessel owners to unite in one grand organization, whose object it will be to maintain control of their own property. I haven't a particle of doubt about the success of the new association. Owners have no choice; they are being forced into it by the unions every day."

It is very likely that the new Knights of Labor shipping office will be taken by the new organization and a solid front be presented to the Seamen's union. All the recent attacks on the docks have but emphasized the fact, so vessel owners say, that some speedy action is required to meet the emergency.

Dry Dock Changes Hands.

The Chicago Dry Dock company has sold its site near Harrison street for $90,000 and the affairs of the company will be closed up. The new owners will take possession May 1.

The Chenango Insurance.

A most important principle in marine insurance has just been established. The steambarge Chenango started from Detroit for Erie April 10 of last year. On the day before her departure, however, her owner sent to Capt. Eber Ward's office and made arrangements to have her insured immediately, although the policy could not be issued for several days. The Greenwich Insurance Co. was the one selected. A few days later the Chenango was burned. The insurance company refused to pay anything on the ground that Capt. Ward was not empowered to make any such contract. Suit was brought in the United States district court, and has ended in a verdict for the Chenango's owners.

A Lake Navy.

"I see the editorial columns of all the lake papers are full of arguments for a lake navy," said W. Meacham, of Buffalo, who was in Chicago yesterday. "By all means let us have a navy on the lakes. The Canadians are sneaking in gunboats—that is, building them on the sly—and Great Britain is thus pushing the policy on the inland seas which she pursues in every quarter of the globe. We must have protection in case of emergencies, but we need an American ship canal between the lakes and the Atlantic ocean, and this point is not touched upon by the press at all. An appropriation has just been made by congress for a survey for a ship-canal along the line of the present New York canals from Buffalo, on Lake Erie, to the Hudson river at Albany, or from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, to Albany.

"If the importance of this proposed ship-canal in case of war was fully understood the press would be a unit for pushing the enterprise; and if the new waterways is to be an American enterprise in the full sense of the word it must begin on Lake Erie, because otherwise our ships of war would have to depned on the Canadian Welland canal in getting from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario."

colSswu

Marine Notes.

Congressman Taylor has introduced a bill to provide an additional amount to build and equip the custom house steamer for boarding vessels at Chicago. Bills have also been introduced in relation to certificates of title to vessels and to secure better protection to the lives of crews of lightships, lighthouses, tenders and revenue marine vessels.

Col. Ludlow, engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh lighthouse districts, says that the new steamer Amaranth is a great success.

There are but twelve feet of water over a new shoal in Sturgeon Bay harbeor of refuge.

It is charged that the new steamer Morley was chartered for flaxseed to Buffalo, but that the rates advanced, and she jumped the charter. Mann & Co. have sued th eowners, Hawgood & Avery, for failure to carry out the contract.

All the non-union lumber unloaders at Racine have joined the union. A treaty of peace was signed after a battle over the unloading of the schooner City of Grand Rapids.

Duluth Rates.

Duluth, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Wheat rates are dull at 2 3-4 and 3 cents. Lake Superior Elevator and Union company have issued orders that vessels will take their turn in order in which they arrive at the elevators. Heretofore they have been served in the order of the receipt of instructions.

Big Coal Shipments.

Cleveland, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Considerable interest is shown here to-day in the letting of contracts for 75,000 tons of coal for Chicago and Northwestern at Escanaba. Another block of coal for Manitowoc is on the market. Escanaba shippers are getting occasional vessel at 40. No charters are being made for Ashland.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Down p. m.: Mills, 3; barges, 11:45; a. m.—Lilly, 4:45; Plankinton, 8:20; Washburne, Ishpeming, Murray, 10:20 Rochester, 10:30.

Up p. m.—Groh, 10:30; Lumberman consorts, 11:45 a. m.—Vanallen consorts, Briton, 5; Clinton consorts, 5:30; Rugee, 5:45; John Owen, 5:50; Norman, 6; New Orleans, Paige, 6:35; Weston consorts, 7:20; Argonaut, Corona, 7:30; Henry Packer, 8:30; Drake, 8:50; Marshall consorts, McVittie, 9:15; Croff, 5; Barges, 10; Martiny, Carpenter, 11.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Down, a. m.—Ralph consort, 1; Wilbur, Grand, Travers, 5; Western Reserve, 5:40; Westover, Bliss, 6; Holland, consorts; Sibley consorts, 6:40; Folsom consorts, 11.

Up—Tucorosa, 3:40.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Up, p. m.—Nipigon, Delaware, 10:20; Caledonia, H. R. Dixon, 11; Brazil, J. H. Wade, 1; Hadley, 2; Necosta, 7; Owen, Nicholson, Michigan, 11.

Down, a. m.—Harpen, 10. Cold northwest wind.

In General.

Duluth—The ice at this end of the lake still troubles vessels greatly. The Republic, Gladstone and Bulgaria got through to-day on first trip.

Mackinaw—A gale from west accompanied by snow squalls prevailed here at noon.

Chicago—Grain shippers wanted many boats to-day, and lake rates advanced 1 1-2c corn, 1 3-4c wheat, Buffalo. At noon vesselmen were talking 2 cents wheat.

Lehigh Valley took 100,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu oats for Philadelphia to go on Clyde, Tuscarora and Robert Packer. Charters later.

Passed Port Huron.

Port Huron, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Up—a. m.—Spink, Alverson, 10:30; Jewett, 11; Denver, 11:30; Sparta, consort, 1:40; Sawyer, consort, 2; Olympia, 1:17; Dean Richmond, 4:20; Algonquin, 4:40; Hodge, 5; Jessie, consort, 5:10; Lindsey, 5:30; Fay, consort, 6; Colonial, C. P. Minch, Vawn, 7:10; Vienna, consort, 7:30; Sweepstakes, Winslow, Agner, Siegel, Wawanosh, Savidge, 8; Scranton, 11:30; Governor, Smith, Briton, noon.

Up—p. m.—Plankinton, Davidson, 11:40; a. m.—Rochester, 3:15; Juniata, 3:40; Roman, 5; Snook, 5:20; Castalia, 6:40; C. B. Lockwood, 3:50; Swain, consort, 5:50; Schlesinger, Lasalle, 9:40; Monks, 10:20; Kirby, 11:30; Syracuse, 11:40. Schooner Hunter Savige arrived in leaking condition. Divers now at work. The Gilcher left at 5 a. m. after repairs.

Ore Rates Better.

Buffalo, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—Buffalo vessel owners were to-day offered contracts for ore from Escanaba at a considerable advance over present rates. The feeling is now more hopeful in everything but coal, which remains flat.

Charters: Plankinton, City of Rome to Milwaukee, 40; America, Duluth, owner's account.

Went On in the Smoke.

Chicago, April 23.—(Special Marine Service)—The schooner H. A. Richmond stranded on Hyde Park reef just before daybreak. She was loaded with lumber, and is several feet out forward. The accident was caused by city smoke.

FOUND ANOTHER LOVER.

London, April 23.—The Manchester Courier asserts that Prince George of Wales is now engaged to the Princess May, of Teck, who was the intended bride of the late Duke of Clarence. The statement does not create any great surprise as Prince George has made visits to the Tecks on several occasions since the death of his brother.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.

Washington, April 23.—Mrs. Catherine Babcock Shufeldt, wife of Prof. Shufeldt, a retired army officer, committed suicide at St. Elizabeth's insane asylum Thursday morning by stabbing herself in the abdomen with a piece of sharp steel, wrenched from her bedstead.

DIED IN HIS CELL.

Spokane, Wash., April 23.—Fred Harkness, who was arrested as a deserter from the United States army, hung himself in his cell yesterday. He was a man of fine education, has a brother in Minneapolis and an uncle in Chicago.

The Gas that Leavens

Yeast, and baking powders that produce leavening gas by fermentative or putrefactive action, destroy a portion of the most nutritive and healthful elements of the flour.

The Royal Baking Powder produces the leavening gas in the dough by purely mechanical means, and thus, while perfectly leavening, preserves unimpaired those elements intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the "Royal," possesses this great qualification.

It always appears that the statesmen of France are well to do. Carnot, president of the republic, has his millions. The estate of the late President Grevy of France, now proves to be worth $1,400,000. The bulk of the ex-presidents' money was invested in English consols and Russian, Belgian, and American securities. For many years he was earning from $50,000 to $60,000 a year, but he lived in a modest apartment while yet a mere lawyer, and kept no carriage.

According to the wise men who deal with the air in motion, cyclones are of tropical origin, and are chiefly found in five localities—the West Indies, Bengal Bay and the Chinese coast, north of the equator and in the South Indian Ocean off Madagascar and the South Pacific, near Samoa. In the Antilles there are not half a dozen, on the average, every season.

WORTH A THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Every child born into a family is thought to be worth "a thousand dollars" to the parents. Why, then, should they not be cared for from infancy to maturity? Keep the mouth and teeth right by SOZODONT, and you start them right.

Doctors disagree. They have to. There are differences of opinion among the best; there will be so long as knowledge is incomplete.

But there is one subject on which all physicians are completely in accord, and that is the value of cod-liver oil in consumption and scrofula, and many other conditions in which the loss of fat is involved. And cod-liver oil has its greatest usefulness in Scott's Emulsion.

There is an interesting book on the subject; sent free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

50

DRINK LION COFFEE

FOR BREAKFAST. IT IS A TRUE MIXTURE OF MOCHA, JAVA AND RIO.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE IN EACH PACKAGE. A DELICIOUS DRINK

WOOLSON SPICE CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. TOLEDO, O.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroege Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Melchior Bros. & Robinson, Summit and Madison.

"TAXED to their utmost" heard from the city schools. The same was said of the Tri-State the past winter, but, now, we can accomodate any crowded out. Nearly 200 students in daily attendance. Largest school in Northwestern Ohio. WHY?

SUPPOSE

You were going to have your Photograph taken. You want the BEST. Get a dozen Cabinets for $3.00, at 328 Summit Street.

VAN LOO & TROST

THE DRESS IS FINISHED, SO AM I."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball-room; "a queen of society is radiant to-night."

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary frame and aching head have known no rest—for "the dress must be finished in time."

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One, through hot-house culture, luxury, and excitement, and the other, through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause. The Vegetable Compound will enable both to meet the demands of society.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, the Compound has no rival.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

An illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to any one addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.

TORTURING ECZEMA

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1889, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms, the legs and arms greatly swollen with an itching, burning pain, without cessation. Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease, though apparently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever; during its progress my weight fell away about twenty-five pounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA, following the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES, and in four weeks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved. W. R. MEAD.

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1; Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Boston, Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weak Backs. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

IRON BEDS,
BRASS BEDS,
CHAMBER SUITS
DINING SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.

—AT—

BARTLETT'S

PALACE FURNITURE

STORE.

618 Jefferson Street.

THE Toledo Business COLLEGE

SHORT-HAND SCHOOL

Near Steadman Monument.

PHONE 1021.

Circulars free. Ten years under the management of

M. H. DAVIS

WATER
COLOR
EXHIBITION
AT
E. P. LELAND'S,
327
SUPERIOR
STREET.

NOTICE.

SALE OF MARKET STALLS.

Superior Street Market.

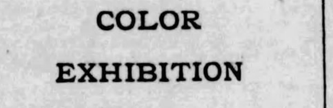
The spaces of stalls in the market building in market space, (Superior street) will be sold by the undersigned at the said market building on Saturday, April 30, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public auction. Stalls to be sold for a period of one year from May 1, 1892, to actual producers only; said stalls are to be used on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in accordance with chapter twenty-six (26) of the revised ordinances of the city of Toledo and all amendments thereto. Each stall shall not be sold for less than ten ($10) dollars.

Cherry Street.

The spaces of stalls in the market building in market space, (Cherry street) will be sold by the undersigned at the said market building on Saturday, April 30, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., at public auction. Stalls to be sold for a period of one year, from May 1, 1892, to actual producers only; said stalls are to be used only on Tuesdays and Fridays, in accordance with chapter twenty-six (26) of the revised ordinances of the city of Toledo and all amendments thereto. Each stall shall not be sold for less than one ($1) dollar, terms of sale to be for cash.

By order of the council.

apr22daily C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhœa and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

See the Box of Paper and Envelopes that we place on sale to-day at 25 cents, and a handsome Ivory Envelope Cutter given with each box.

ERNEST REEVES & CO.,

223 Summit St.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Tutt's Tiny Pills

SAVES MONEY.

One vial of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a family medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body without nausea or griping. Adapted to old and young. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;

a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, $1 per box.

Most Complexion

Powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozzoni's is a true beautifier, whose effects

RECIPROCITY.

A baby, when it starts to weep
At night, will worlds of trouble make;
For, ere it cries itself to sleep,
It cries the neighborhood awake.
—Puck.

BEESWAX.

There are methods of measuring the one-millionth part of a second.

A street car line in Leavenworth, Kas., is to be run by compressed air.

Americans are now buying diamonds at the rate of $13,000,000 a year.

The region about the Dead sea is one of the hottest places on the globe.

A Philadelphia rag-man found a Greek grammar 205 years old in an ash barrel recently.

A Chicago man recently had printed 6,340 words on a postal card, and had nearly an inch to spare.

A Broad street political club kept on its mantel for three years a bust of Lincoln, supposing it to be Andrew Jackson.

A man died in jail at Lexington, Mo., last week serving out a fine of $200, and suit will be brought against his estate for the fine.

Jules Verne predicts the invention of a "telephote," which will enable people at the distance of thousands of miles to see one another.

Walt Whitman leaves as his legacy to futur times his "Leaves of Grass," the authorship of which cost him his position in the interior department.

Alfonso, the young king of Spain, suddenly becom of considerable importance to men of letters. His portrait has been placed on a postage stamp.

There will probably be another Bowdoin College expedition to Labrador next summer, when more extensive explorations will be made than on the first trip.

At Trenton, Mo., a man over 80 years old has achieved local fame by letting the dentist pull 21 of his teeth at a single sitting, without taking gas or chloroform.

A machine that will set out strawberry plants has been invented by Frank Bassett, of Hammonton, Pa., and passed a successful test before farmers of that place.

The cost of lighting the World's Fair at Chicago will be about ten times the cost for the lighting of the exposition at Paris. The figure is at present placed at $1,500,000.

A recent electrical invention is a self-setting annunciator by which the indicating needle points to the last call and remains in that position until a call is made in another direction.

An express train between Berlin and Frankfort, Germany, is now fitted with electric lights run by storage batteries which weigh 600 pounds each and which are placed in boxes under the cars.

A very old deed was placed on record at Norriston, Pa., last week. The date is December 17, 1759, and it conveys, for £250 ($1,250), Pensylvania currency, a farm of 100 acres to Conrad Boytler.

The leopard is an inhabitant of Africa, India and the Indian islands. Its height is about two feet. These animals are accustomed to live much on trees, and on that account are called tree-tigers by the natives.

A novel experiment in connection with horse racing will, it is said, be tried on a St. Louis race track. The idea is to have racing by night, and for that purpose the track is to be lighted with a large number of electric lights.

Barton Turner, a man found in Peekskill by the New York census takers, gave the names of seven wives whom he had married in his time. They had survived marriage with him periods ranging from two weeks to 29 years. He is now 81 years old.

Count von Eulenberg defends the separation of the imperial chancellorship from the presidency of the Prussian Ministry on the ground that the burden of the work of the two posts was beyond the power of one man—a remark which must make Bismarck smile.

The edition of Walt Whitman's "Selected Poems," chosen and edited by Arthur Stedman, was in the binder's hands at the time of his death. The poet was occupied shortly before that event in giving his last wishes and final approval with respect to it.

Excellent water power is situated two miles from Grosetto, Italy, and the town authorities have decided upon utilizing the power for both private and public lighting. Electricity will be employed, and the current used will be under a pressure of 2,000 volts.

The New York elevated roads have ordered that all employes shall cease chewing tobacco while on duty. This is a step in the right direction. Ladies object to being crowded, crushed and knocked around by conductors whose mouths are loaded up with profanity and fine cut.

Emperor William must have a rare sense of humor. According to the London World if a guest makes the slightest slip at a court ball the emperor not only laughs loudly but audibly criticises the unlucky person to the royal staff, who join in the merriment as a duty bound.

There is a St. Bernard dog in Quakertown, Pa., whose height is 32 1-2 inches, length 87 inches, and weight 185 pounds.

The new clock being made for St. Paul's cathedral in London will have a face 30 feet in diameter. The hammer which strikes the bell weighs 680 pounds.

The aulP;e!Q.a

The system of train-lighting of the Brighton company's trains of England, consists of a dynamo placed in one of the guard's vans, and driven by a belt from one of the axles below. A set of accumulators thus charged light the train. The dynamo runs with the train in either direction, adjusting itself automatically.

In Alexandria, Va., on Friday, a woman arrested for vagrancy and indecent exposure was fined $10 for the latter offense. Singularly enough for a vagrant, she paid the fine at once. The exposure consisted in wearing a low-necked dress in the street. It might probably have been much lower in a ball-room without indecency.

Snails' eggs absorb moisture. The most singular thing about them, however, is their marvelous vitality. They may be burnt in a furnace and thus reduced to a powder, yet on the application of moisture they swell and regain their vitality, hatching out as freely and successfully as if they had been let alone.

The bill deposing King Milan, which will soon be presented to th Servian Skouptchina, will make the bouffe monarch a permanent exile from his native land. He will not be allowed to enter Servian territory except in case of the severe illness of his son, when it will be necessary for him to receive the permission of both government and the regents.

Mr. Eugene Lawrence, in a current magazine article, makes Columbus out a pirate, a tyrant and a brute generally. This is not really surprising, however, since Columbus isnot th first mediaeval character of consequence for whom Mr. Lawrence has had his snickerness out. Iconoclast that he is, he has demolished many a fine reputation in history.

Competition is the life of every trade even Spiritualists seances. As the result of rivalry a Kansas City medium promised for her evenings entertainment an interview with Mrs. Lot or Salt, a lecture by Jessie James "The Shotgun Policy,, and brief discussions by Brigham Young, Christopher Columbus and Don Quixote on about which they were comptent to give expert testimony.

The fancy dress ball recenly given by the German emperor was a brilliant affair, but in some respects it was a trying ordeal for the guets. The kaiser insised that all the dances should go through the terpsichorean evolutions, so to speak, with the exactness of military drill, and one noble lady said, in a burst of anger: "We are all afraid to dance because the emperor criticises every movement we make, just as if we were ballet girls, and if we go wrong he never cruples to comment loudly on what he terms our gaucherie."

English newspapers are talking of a little girl of ten who has rewritten the books of Euclid, supplied new examples and proved all her propositions. Youthful prodigies are commonly supposed to be a peculiar product of the forcing process of American civilization, but when they do appear in England they compel admiration from their precocity. John Stuart Mill struggled with Greek verse at nine and Cardinal Newman at five was deep in Ovid; while the younger Pitt went up to the university at 16 with a store of learning that amazed his tutors. These geniuses all survived this early intellectual strain, and perhaps the little girl referred to will some day become a mathematical Mme. Dacier or a Maria Mitchell.

BE COMFORTABLE! REST EASY! LIVE WELL! DRESS WELL!

This isn't a campaign orator or a revivalist. It's only old Higglebottom looking over his account book and swearing at the lot of money it takes to run his household. Now, he would save all of his anger, and lots of money besides if he would throw his old book away and henceforth buy all of his necessities from The Hyman Co.

YOU CAN DO IT AS EASILY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG.

212 Summit STREET Up Stairs.

HOW?

BY BUYING OF

WHOLESALE SIDE.

THE HYMAN CO.

ON EASY PAYMENTS!

—YOUR—

CLOTHING - CLOAKS - DRESS GOODS - JEWELRY - BABY BUGGIES, CURTAINS, ALBUMS, ETC.

Left again, by hoker! Here I paid my tailor thirty-five dollars fur this soot of clothes an its faded an' the seams is beginnin' to rip already; whereas, fur the same money I could have bought on payments from The Hyman Co., three of the dandiest and swellest suits in this hyer town.

SOME WALKS AND TALKS

With People Found on the Streets of Toledo.

Story About the Ninth Ward—One on Bob Wallace—George Bassett Relates a Sly Joke on City Clerk-elect Lamb—Other Comment.

"I can very easily account for the democratic majority in the council and all this ripping that is going on," remarked C. W. [illegible] to a Bee, "and the whole result would have been different but for a most trifling incident. On the day of election three republicans in the Ninth ward sat playing cards in plain sight of the polls and they never voted. I learned this from one of the participants themselves. These three votes would have elected a republican alderman, and thus you see how this whole difficulty hinged on a game of cards."

"It seems a trait of human nature to bet," said L. G. Richardson, the other day, "and you will find men ready to bet on the most trifling circumstance. Not long ago I was aboard a sleeper going east, and as usual, there were several drummers traveling in the same car. One of the number took out a fresh cigar, and with it a box of safety matches, the kind that can only be ignited on the box they are packed in. He scratched the match, lighted his cigar and puffed away in silence, his companions looking on in idle curiosity.

"'Queer, these matches can only be ignited by percussion on the box, remarked the smoker.'

"'I guess they can be lighted otherwise,' replied one of the number.

"'Indeed they cannot.'

"'I think I can light one of them for you and not on the box either.'

"'If you are so certain of it I will bet you $5 you cannot,' retorted No. 1 as he reached in his pocket and drew out five silver dollars.

"Taken," said the other as he deposited a bill with one of the others.

Other passengers drew near, curious to see how the wager would come out. Without much ado the wagered man selected one of the lucifers, walked to the end of the car, scratched the head of it on the ground glass in the door, and turned to the spectators with the match blazing in one hand and the other reaching for the stake.

George Bassett tells a good one on City Clerk-elect Lamb. "Seven or eight years ago," said George, "Sylvester and I roomed together not very far down on Summit street. One bright moon-light night in June we were sitting at the window enjoying the cool breezes and the quietude of a mid-summer night. Presently we heard voices below, and on peeping out we discovered a young fellow and his girl spooning for all they were worth on the steps almost directly below our window. A second later Lamb was exploring all the rooms for soap, and returned with a half dozen cakes, and the abrupt manner in which he interrupted that billing and cooing was a caution. The couple moved away and we had a good laugh over the result of our little surprise. Nothing more was thought of the matter until about two days after, when a policeman presented himself at the house with a warrant for the arrest of a quiet young fellow whose room was next to ours, on the charge of indecent exposure of the person. It costs the poor fellow $10 and costs to get out of it, and Lamb and I never said a word."

If you meet a man on the street walking along with an elastic tread, shoulders braced back and head erect, slap him on the shoulder and say, "Hello, Vice President Schmul!" He is as proud of the title as a boy with a new red wagon. In conversation with a Bee the other day Mr. Schmull said: "You see how it is again; before I was elected the vice-president of the council, it was 'Hello, old man Schmull!' Now it is 'Mr. Schmul.'"

The boys at the Jefferson house barber shop tell a story on Jim Newton, the corpulent partner in the firm. Jim lives up in the Fifth ward, and one morning he came to work about 10:30. All hands gave him the laugh when he stepped in the door.

"That's right; laugh away," Jim broke in. "It wouldn't be so funny if you had been in my place. I was held from 8 o'clock until after 10 by that measly bridge on St. Clair street, which was open." Everybody was in convulsions by this time, and Jim never tumbled that there was four feet of ice on the river, and the bridge had not been disturbed for a month.

"There should be an ordinance compelling street car companies to put gates on every car," remarked a street car conductor as he prevented a lady from rushing off the platform in front of an approaching car on the other track, "and if I could take a few of the councilmen on a few trips with me, they would soon become convinced of the necessity of such a law. There is not one woman out of a dozen who thinks of the other track when she gets off a car, and you should see the look I get sometimes when I bar the way to keep them out of danger. The other day a stranger came rushing out of my car in a big hurry. There was another car coming down at full speed, and before I could stop the man he was in the act of stepping off directly in front of the down-coming motor. There was no time for argument, so I grabbed the fellow by the collar and dragged him back on the platform, just in time to save him from injury."

Peddlers as a rule have impudence and, as the saying goes, nerve enough to supply a dozen ordinary mortals. The other day one of these individuals knocked at the door of a residence on Colburn street. The lady of the house sized up the visitor before he reached the door, and his rap received no response. It was about noon, and Mr. Peddler was hungry, so without further ado, he set down his pack, spread himself over the clean porch, and pulling out a bundle, partook of his noon-day lunch. He had eggs, soft boiled, bologna in case, cheese and crackers. After devouring all that was on the bill of fare, he scattered the egg shells, crackers, crumbs and bits of greasy cheese over the porch and walk, picked up his pack and meandered off.

A good story in which Bob Wallace figures as the principal is being told by Judge Lorenz. On the night of the joint session of the council, and after Capt. O'Connor was appointed harbormaster, a petition was circulated asking for the appointment of Col. Wallace on the Broadway bridge. The bridge, by the way, is stationary, and runs over the Lake Shore railroad. After the document had been signed by about a dozen, it was handed to a young man with the injunction to "have that gentleman sitting there" (Bob) sign it.

Bob took the paper, wiped off his spectacles, and began reading. Suddenly he threw the paper on the table.

"You go to hades with your petition," he said, indignantly.

"Oh, you needn't get mad about it," th young man replied. "He's a poor devil out of work and he needs the job—"

"Who told you he was a poor devil?" shouted Robert.

"That gentleman there," pointing to Judge Lorenz.

The table was in a roar, and Bob later squared the account in four words, "Boys, what'll you have?"

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Ravachol, the French dynamiter, is a well-dressed and easy-going ruffian who carries around with him the aroma of the cheap cafe and the manners of the wine shop bravado.

Irish novels are said to be hard to sell since Lever's and Lover's day, though just on what ground the publishers say not. Miss Lawless has just written one, however, on the Isles of Arran, which may be governed by laws of its own. Its name is "Grania," which sounds like a new kind of cereal food, but isn't.

Senator Plumb used to be the greatest newspaper reader in congress. His place in that respect is now partly filled by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who pays great attention to journals and journalism. In addition to the reading of newspapers that he does himself he listens for hours in the evening while Mrs. Palmer reads from them.

Richard Cobden, England's great apostle of free trade, died April 2, 1865. Along with John Bright, Lord Ashley and Sir Robert Peel, he worked for the cause of labor, of tariff reform and of cheap food, on lines that resulted in a total overthrow of the old Tory theory of protection, of a small loaf and of long hours of labor.

Senator Butler has decided to convert his plantation into a truck farm, for he believes that the over-production of cotton in the south is responsible for much of the poverty existing there among the small planters. This is an important secession of one of King Cotton's subjects, and it seems fitting that when there is secession afloat a South Carolinian should lead it.

Harry Furniss will sketch from the galleries of the house and senate in Washington, and after a time may make Punch's English readers as familiar with the features of Morgan and Gorman and Hill and Sherman and Mills and Hoar and Crisp as we Americans now are with the portraits of Salisbury and Churchill and Chamberlain and Balfour. As for Gladstone—who is the American "Grand Old Man?"

MATRIMONIAL HINTS.

The chap who tries to win a miss
By appealing to her reason
Is much less like to gain his bliss
Than he who ventures on a kiss,
Combined with gentle squeezin'.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"See that team of horses, how nicely they pull together, John! Why can't a man and wife pull together like that?" Mr. Crimsonbeak—"There's every reason, my dear. Those horses have only one tongue between them."

"I hold you in the highest respect," he said as he pressed her hand. "I know it," she said, and then with a blush she added: "It is the only way in which you do hold me." That settled it.

She—It is always the unmarried man who knows all about the women. He—Yes, I have noticed that the man who knows all about women does not marry.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sweet girl (affectionately)—"Pa, you wouldn't like me to leave you, would you?' Papa (fondly)—"Indeed I would not, my darling." Sweet girl—"Well, then, I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He's willing to live here."

Of course when a man marries his flame he expects she will build the kitchen fire.—Binghamton Republican.

She—"You will ask papa, will you not? Or must I?" He—"Oh, I have seen him. Fact is, he made the suggestion that it was about time for me to propose."

He—The trouble with Jack is that his income is so large he can't spend it all. She—Why doesn't he marry a comic opera actress, then?

OHIO CONDENSED.

Salem will have June races.

Shreve has a new newspaper, the Vindicator.

Haselton is determined to have a new school building.

Farmers of Hancock county will cultivate sugar beets.

Salem will have June races.
mad bull at Galion.

Miss Sabina Ross died suddenly at Delaware of heart failure.

James S. Hart, aged 73, died suddenly at Geneva, of apoplexy.

Mary Glaze, aged 19, committed suicide at Lima by taking strychnine.

An Evangelical Lutheran conference will be held at Ada, beginning April 26.

Mrs. Caroline Adams was knocked down and badly injured by a bicycle at Salem.

John Martin, a prominent business man of Warren, committed suicide by shooting.

On May 3, Napoleon will vote on issuing bonds to establish a water works plant.

The Davis Chair company has been organized at Marysville, and will establish a plant.

The Lima Steel Casting company, recently organized, has contracted for the construction of a plant.

A petition is being circulated at Niles protesting against the council passing a street railway franchise.

Miss Nana McKeiver attempted to cross a creek at Sinking Springs, on a foot log, fell in and was drowned.

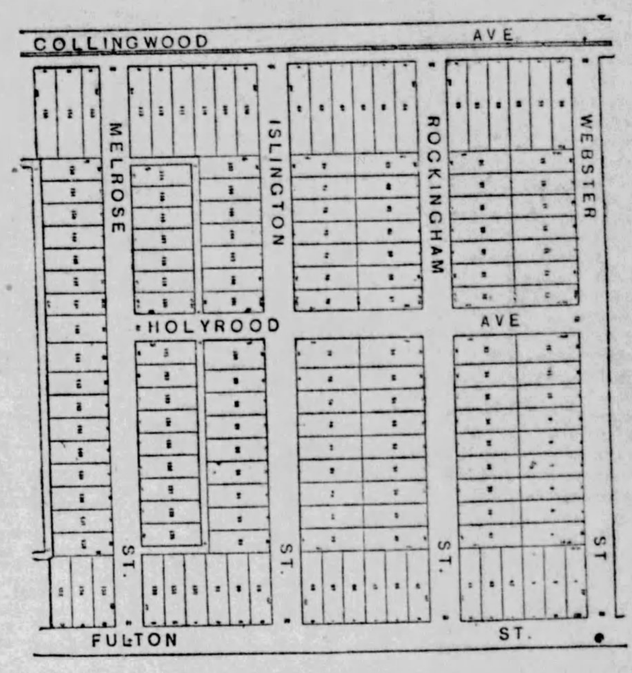
Charles Vasper, aged 12, and Jessie Howell, aged 13, of Alliance, were caught in their endeavor to elope to get married.

The question of bonding Marietta for $6,000 to build a school house will be submitted to the vote of the people April 30. The same proposition was defeated once before.

Delays are dangerous. Take Simmons Liver Regulator in time for dyspepsia, biliousness, and all diseases of the liver.

"DO YOU WANT A GOOD THING?" Asked President Lincoln of an importunate office-seeker. "Yes," was the reply. "Get Don Quixote then, and read it. It will make you laugh." Still more laughable to those who appreciate American above Spanish humor is the "New Don Quixote," in which the sorrowful knight of La Mancha and his faithful squire, Sancho, are brought in contact with the civilization of the nineteenth century. Send 50 cents for it to Brentano's, Chicago, or New York.

KENSINGTON!



We have added to our list of fine residence property this beautiful plat of KENSINGTON.

This addition has been laid out carefully and a great deal of money expended to make it the handsomest exclusively residence property in the city.

The owners propose to continue the improvement of this property in every way that will make it attractive for those who desire to live in a fine residence center.

The paving on Fulton and Webster streets will be laid this season. Stone sidewalks will be put in where needed.

Watch the development of this property.

By June 1st you can travel to and from Kensington on electric cars.

It will not be long when lots that are now offered at $20 to $25 per foot will bring $40 to $50.

IRVING B. HIETT & CO.,

243 ST. CLAIR STREET, BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

CLIPPINGS.

Spiritualists meet at Elks' hall Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; all invited; E. C. A. Sutton, speaker.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street: Church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sabbath school, 12 m.; Friday evening Bible study, 7:30.

Grace church: 8 a. m., communion; 10:30 a. m., sermon on "Peace;" 7:30 p. m., sermon on "The evidences in further answer to the atheist's recent letter to the rector."

Martin Luther church, corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side. Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school, 9 a. m.; English service, 10:30 a. m.; German service, 7:30 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the pastor will preach morning and evening; Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 in the chapel.

Unitarian, Church of Our Father, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning Rev. W. D. Simonds, of Battle Creek, Mich., will preach on "A World Saving Religion;" Sunday school immediately after service; subject in adult class from Theism to Christianity.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Rev. S. D. Conger, of the Fifth church, will preach at 7:30 p. m. in exchange with the pastor of the Third Presbyterian church; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

ILLUSTRATED TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Last December a movement was inaugurated in Toledo, the object of which was the unification of all temperance forces in the county, that, while each worked in its own special line, and performed its own particular duty, all efforts should be in harmony and, by a Central Temperance association bring the workers closer together, get them better acquainted with each other, and thus secure the co-operation of all in any movement tending to accomplish their common purpose.

The joint committee of the Good Templars as organized December 22, 1891, after several meetings, adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary, such call to be issued when the W. C. T. U. should have appointed their committees, and at such time and place as the Union of Unions might designate.

Such meeting will be held in Davis' Toledo Business College, No. 516 Summit street, at 7:30 Wednesday evening, April 27, 1892.

At the close of this committee meeting (about 8:15), there will be a mass meeting of all classes of temperance and Christian workers, at which an illustrated lecture, not having any connection with the previous meeting, but handling the subject of intemperance from a new standpoint and in an original manner, will be delivered by Prof. George W. Edmondson, stereoptician of the Lakeside association.

It is to be honed that Prof. Edmondson may have the pleasure and satisfaction of giving this very entertaining and instructive lecture to a crowded house.

To enjoy life stimulate digestion and regulate the bowels. Simmons Liver Regulator

DON'T STAND STILL, MOVE ON.

If you want to deal with a firm that keeps up to the times, and that will give you 100 cents worth for $1.00, call and see Johnson Bros.

Complete line of NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVE, ETC. Prices lowest and terms easiest.

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St. Clair and Perry Sts. 1 Block From Monroe.

A WORD WITH YOU

Our facilities and experience are such that we can save you money on anything in our line, be it Diamonds, Jewelry, Badges, or Repairing. Give us a trial and be convinced.

Roulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St.

WEAK MEN CURED.

NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE. NO STOMACH DRUGGING.

Send at once for sealed directions FREE of The Common Sense Home Cure, for all weakness of men. A certain permanent cure for nervous debility, lost manhood, emissions and varicocele; WEAK ORGANS ENLARGED and complete cure guaranteed. We furnish the best of references. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Lock Box 69, ALBION, MICH.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SILVERWARE GIVEN FREE!

Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, Pickle Castors, Syrup Cups, Sugar Bowles, Cabinets of Knives, Cream Pitchers, Cabinets of Forks, your choice when you have bought $15 worth of Shoes. Call and get a card free and it will be punched for every cent's worth bought. See samples in window. Life size crayon portraits given when $5 worth of shoes have been bought.

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Geo. H. Weber, Prop. 837 Summit St.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

A GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn st., Chicago. 27 years experience, secrecy special facilities. Author of Goodrich on Divorce and Press. Price $6. 10oct1y

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REGULAR $100 SAFETY $55.

ALL STEEL BALL-BEARING THROUGHOUT.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS

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Most Efficient Motoron the Market.

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MEN ONLY

REMEDY FREE

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FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT

BEER BARONS OF TOLEDO

One Hundred Barrels of Beer Manufactured in Toledo in 1854.

Over 310,000 Barrels by Toledo's Five Breweries in 1892.

Many Leading Citizens Interested in Our Breweries—What They Are Doing and How They Are Doing—Interesting Description of This Great Industry.

There is no city in the United States, and we believe none in the world, of the size of Toledo, which, with such an output, has but five breweries. The location, being but a short distance from the best barley and hop growing country, the favorable railroad rates, the cheapness of land, and the low price of labor, the water—considered by many unsurpassed for brewing purposes any where, not excepting that of the river Trent, England, of which Bass & Co. have so long boasted—and the climate, unquestionably give Toledo advantages over all other cities, in this country. "The lager beer of Toledo must sustain its reputation for purity at any cost," has long been the motto of the Toledo brewers. So high is its standing in this respect that the people of this city favor the home product over that of the extraneous influx, and, we understand, that there is but one agency representing a brewery not located in Toledo. Should any effort ever be made by any of the brewers to adulterate, there can be no doubt that it would be discountenanced by the others so openly, and to such an extent, that it would be abandoned. The many leading business men, who are interested in our breweries are proud of their position as stockholders. That lager beer is a temperance agent seems to be generally admitted, exerting an important influence in driving out the stronger stimulants. The standing of the brewers of Toledo ranks high, and we learn all have abundant capital for the successful conduct of their business.

TOLEDO MALTING AND BREWING COMPANY.

This brewery is at present an object of interest, not only to Toledo, but also to all brewers of the United States, having, through tremendous energy and enterprise, passed most powerful competitors and taken the first position in sales in this city.

The premises make a striking appearance and are situated between Hamilton street and Swan creek railroad, extending 850 feet on front and rear. This site was taken in 1862. The capacity, it is stated, is 100,000 barrels per year, and there is rarely found on the premises less than 25,000 barrels of stock. The important additions since 1888 of ice refrigerator rooms, and a bottling department in the western part of the premises, should be mentioned. There are two 50-ton ice machines, of the Chicago Consolidated and the Blymyer, Cincinnati, makes. No effort has apparently been spared to make this a model brewery. We doubt if there has been untested any single modern invention or improvement. This is, we understand, the only brewery in Toledo having a siding from railroad; indeed, the facilities for shipping and receiving could hardly be surpassed anywhere. The Swan Creek railroad, running by the very doors, affords opportunities, through a connection of 13 railroads for shipments to all parts of the United States.

This business was established in 1851, by which it will be seen that it is the oldest enterprise with its founder now living in Toledo, and one of the oldest in the United States.

There have been two locations, and the first one was at the foot of Superior street. The business was long known as that of Peter Lenk, and the present title was taken on the incorporation of the company in 1888. In 1851, 300 barrels were manufactured, and it is stated the output for 1888 was 42,924 barrels. To reach, therefore, its present figures in so short a time was a phenomenal circumstance that has no parallel, we believe, in the history of Toledo, or in the state of Ohio.

The executives are P. Lenk, president; John Huebner, secretary and superintendent; Carl P. Lenk, treasurer, and C. F. Braun and James E. Pilliod, the remaining directors.

Mr. P. Lenk was born in Germany in 1830. His father was, we learn a brewer of skill and reputation, and when Peter came to the United States, in 1848, he had a general knowledge of the business. Shortly after his arrival he established, with Rudolph Brand, a wholesale liquor business, and then this enterprise. His name, through his beer, is known to all readers of this paper. How familiar are Lenk's Hill, Lenk's Park and Lenk street to our citizens. His advice, purchased by experience, must be of value to any one with whom he comes in contact. He loves the city of his adoption, and has made a worthy citizen. At the age of 62 he is still a man of vigorous intellect. His motto, we understand, from the first has always been, "Purity, and the most modern inventions to secure the best quality of beer." An inventive man is always sure to be encouraged by him. Mr. P. Lenk returned to Germany in 1876 and in 1890, and left Toledo April 10 and New York city April 12, this year, for the Fatherland. "During my trips," said the gentleman, "I did not see a person in Germany intoxicated. Beer I have looked upon a long time as the great factor in the cause of temperance, and the allusions made by the United States Brewers' association in their meetings in different parts of the United States to this important subject have given me much pleasure."

Mr. John Huebner was born in Brooklyn in 1854, coming with his father, Mr. Jacob Huebner, to Toledo in 1866. The latter, who died in 1884, regretted by all, was one of the oldest brewers in the United States. His connection with the Indianapolis, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport breweries and the Stephan Brewery, now the Buckeye, is well known to the trade generally. John Huebner assisted his father at the Logansport and the Toledo breweries, and then studied at the technical schools of Germany, where he remained two years and seven months. The amazing growth of this brewery since he became foreman, which occurred immediately on his return to this country, and the more marked growth since the incorporation, is owing undoubtedly in a large degree to this man's skill and energy. The beer which he brews sells, we understand, side by side with that of Milwaukee, St. Louis and Rochester—undeniable proof of great ability as a brewer. Mr. John Huebner is certainly regarded as a representative brewer of the United States, the most important questions being left to his decision. Said a prominent brewer: "I have known for a considerable time Mr. John Huebner. He certainly possesses wondrous skill. Why? Scarcely a year elapsed after his connection with the Peter Lenk brewery but new life appeared to be infused in the business. The customers liked his beer, and the increase of the business afterwards was truly magical. I know him to be a hard worker, and one more conscientious in his efforts to please his customers can not be found in Toledo."

Mr. Carl P. Lenk, son of Mr. P. Lenk, was born in Toledo in 1855, and was educated in this city and the schools of Germany, a mercantile course receiving his most careful attention. He represents a third generation of brewers, and each generation, we learn, brewed an exceptionally good beer. In 1891, after a valuable experience as a member of one of the largest enterprises in this country, Mr. Carl P. Lenk decided to give his attention to the brewing interests in Toledo, which was rapidly assuming such important proportions, and was at once elected treasurer. He possesses a mind capable of grasping the largest transactions. We heard a most influential brewer of great reputation say: "Mr. Carl P. Lenk is one of the most ambitious men in the brewing business, and until he has the ownership or control of one of the largest breweries in the United States he never could be thoroughly satisfied, and when the advantages offered by Toledo and this gentleman's youth, ability, and great energy are considered, it does not seem improbable that his wishes may be attained." He is of prepossessing appearance and a delightful companion. His resemblance to Von Dehanst, of Baltimore, the famous brewer, and the manager and sole owner of the Baltimore Base Ball club, is marked. Said Mr. Lenk: "The position which lager beer now enjoys with the American people is positively unassailable and impregnable. I believe, by reason of its health giving powers, possessing as it does so little alcohol and so much strength, that lager beer will be the drink of the world. Human ingenuity will never devise a more popular drink, even if the world should exist a million years, unless a change should take place in the constitution and the physique of man. Malt and hops are beneficial to the human system, and, depend upon it, lager beer has come to stay. While at school in Germany I saw very little drunkenness. Toledo has a great future before it as a brewing center, and there are able men interested in her breweries who are sure to take advantage of the great facilities offered, as shown in railroad facilities and in many other ways."

Mr. C. F. Braun, director, was born in Cassel, Germany, and is of the well-known house of Bostwick, Braun & Co. He is a man, we understand, of the utmost integrity, and his word is as good as his bond. His business talent is of a high order. He has been a stockholder and director since 1888.

Mr. James E. Pilliod, director, was born in Berlin, Shelby county, O. He graduated in law at Buffalo, and studied in Toledo with Judge Harmon. He has a very remunerative practice. He is unquestionably a deep, able man of great energy, and is an ornament to his profession, his influence being universally acknowledged.

Mr. Rudolph Lenk, the head of the bottling department, was born in Toledo. He studied brewing at his father's plant, and also in Germany. His acumen and push is conspicuous, and his branch of the business is fast becoming a most important adjunct.

This company, while it has a large Toledo trade, reaches in its operations Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and New York state. The company manufactures three kinds of beer—the Budweiser, the Pilsener and the lager. Said the company: "We desire that the reputation of our beer should rest on age, strength and purity. We are anxious that it should be recommended by physicians for its health giving properties, that it should be analyzed by chemists, and that it should be held in the highest esteem in the family, the saloon and the restaurant. That these results may be attained no expense will be spared."

The management has manifested rare executive ability in selecting and in its conduct toward employes.

THE BUCKEYE BREWING CO.

From the first the business of The Buckeye Brewing company has been the manufacture of a lager beer exclusively, which is so favorably and extensively known. The city of Toledo, by reason of its judgment as to quality, which is universally admitted, constitutes a jury of as accomplished and experienced experts as ever passed judgment on beers, and the large sales of the Buckeye Brewing company in Toledo is unquestioned proof of quality, strength, purity and flavor. This company's output, we understand, has been analyzed by leading chemists, and it is highly recommended by physicians for its tonic and invigorating qualities. It is especially adapted for family purposes, indeed, the reputation of the company is staked upon its excellence in every respect. The greatest care in the choice of malt and hops has always been exercised, and the company in its efforts in this direction, after years negotiation has at last succeeded in forming the most satisfactory connections with producers and dealers in the best grades of malt, and of the choicest hops, who have duly appreciated the advantage to them of having a sure market for the very best they they could offer, with a certainty of securing the highest prices, and also payments to suit themselves, spot cash if they desired it. The brewmaster of the Buckeye Brewing company has been connected with leading breweries, we understand, in Europe, and in this country. In his selection, the Buckeye company certainly manifested judgment of a high order. With this great expert, they were satisfied, it is stated, that their output would be unsurpassed anywhere, he being looked upon as a recognized authority on all matters connected with the trade. In the selection of this man of skill Mr. Dennis Coghlin sustained that reputation, which, we learn, has become an axiom with the trade that few have done during the last 10 years as much to improve and maintain the quality of lager as he.

The premises are extensive, and are situated at Bush and Champlain streets. This is an old plant, and was firsttaken, we understand, in 1853. At that time, economy of space, would not have been of so much importance as now, it being then literally a suburban locality, but during the last few years the value of land in this neighborhood has been wonderfully enhanced. At that time Toledo had not more than 3,000 inhabitants. The wonderful development of the city, and the marvelous increase have taken place since the establishment of this plant. The mechanical portions are all of the most modern and approved descriptions, and valued at many thousands of dollars. Not only are the stables an interesting portion of the premises by reason of the conveniences introduced for the care of the horses, but also because of the value of the beauty of the animals, which constitute an exhibit on which the company has good reason to pride itself. Many additions of importance have been made since the new management in, it is stated, 1878 took control. We learn that a new brewery has been built, and, at the present time, one of the finest boiler houses in the state is in process of erection, being situated on Bush street, and thus showing the push and enterprise of the company. There are two ice machines, we are informed, of the Consolidated Ice Machine Co.'s make, of Chicago. Ice is secured from the old bed of the canal, whose waters are kept pure and fresh, being well stocked with fishes.

Of this company Mr. Dennis Coghlin is president, Mr. John Jacoby, vice president, and Mr. William Coghlin, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Dennis Coghlin was born in Ireland, coming to this country at an early age. From his first business experience he manifested an enterprising, energetic nature, ambitious to make a position for himself. After great success in many enterprises, almost all of which proved successful, he engaged in the brewing business. With the quickness of perception and far-sighted judgment, which have been among his most dominant characteristics, he had seen that as public sentiment became more elevated, the use of spiritous liquors must give way to the milder and more healthful beverages. He saw that there was perhaps no line of business in which more marked progress would probably be made than that of brewing. His expectations have been realized, and the United States to-day ranks as one of the greatest beer drinking countries in the world, and with the increase in the consumption of beer, the sobriety of the people has improved. Mr. Coghlin ranks as a representative business man of the state upon to fill positions of trust. He has of Ohio, and is looked upon as an authority, his sound judgment causing his advice to be frequently sought. He possesses untiring energy, keen perception and unmistakable ability, and has been called followed from the first in business action the soundest principles, and has laid the foundation of success in life, and his disposition as a leading business man, and the confidence reposed in him, is evidence that this principal was laid strong and deep, and has been strictly adhered to. Now at the advanced age of more than three score years and ten, Mr. Coghlin is apparently as young as most men of sixty, and we never remember having seen a man of his age in active business life whose memory or physical bearing appeared so little impaired. His intellect was probably never clearer than to-day, and we believe that he will die an active business man, "in the harness." He is a large owner of real estate, and it is stated, is one of the two wealthiest citizens in Toledo, and the wealthiest born in Ireland. He returned to Ireland a few years ago, and leading breweries were doubtless visited, and the practical benefits to be derived were not thrown away. Mr. John Jacoby is one of our substantial citizens, and has done his part towards advancing the best interests of the company. Mr. William Coghlin is a very promising young business man, and assisted by an able corps of employes, some of whom have been for years with the company, is of decided value in everything pertaining to office work.

THE FINLAY BREWING CO.

The history of this house has been one of the most daring enterprises, unimpeachable credit, ample capital, full understanding of the conduct of affairs down to the minutest detail, tireless and disciplined brains directing and controlling all.

This business was established, it is stated, in 1856 by Wm. J. Finlay, and there has been but one location. The present title was taken on its incorporation in 1885, with a capital of $800,000. The business was first ale and porter, and in 1874 lager beer only was manufactured. Mr. Wm. J. Finlay died May 1, 1888, and his demise was regretted by all. Such live men make a city progressive. His bequests at his death to the Old Ladies' home, St. Vincent asylum, the Protestant Orphans' home and the Protestant hospital are known to all readers of this paper. His gift to the city of the Steedman monument at a cost of over $25,000 is enduringly connected with the history of Toledo. The financial standing of this house has been of the highest order, and it passed through the panics of 1857 and 1873. In 1856 there were manufactured, we learn, 275 barrels of ale and porter; in 1874, 20,000 barrels of lager beer, and in 1885 it is stated 80,000 barrels. What a steady and sure growth, controlled by a great financial mind, these figures show!

The executives of this company are W. W. Jones, vice-president; M. Morris, treasurer and manager; Richard Waite, secretary, and V. H. Ketcham and T. C. Purney the remaining directors.

Dr. W. W. Jones was born in New York state. Being educated as a physician, he came to Toledo to practice medicine, we learn, in 1848, and was eminently successful. In the sanitary condition of Toledo Dr. Jones, we understand took the foremost part, so that it gained its present position as the healthiest city in the United States, there being but one other city, St. Paul, which erroneously dared claim so small a death rate. The city of Toledo is under obligations certainly to Dr. Jones, by reason of his efforts towards the health of the city. This gentleman has long been considered one of high intellectual attainments, and not only his business talent, but his honesty, his generosity and his love for the city have endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact. He was elected mayor of Toledo for several terms. Dr. Jones' and Mr. Waite's connection with the Finlay brewery is through being executors of the estate of Wm. J. Finlay.

Mr. Richard Waite was born in Lyme, Conn. He was educated at Yale college, being of the class of 1853, and studied law with his brother, Chief Justice Waite, in Toledo, becoming a partner in 1856. His ability as a lawyer is unquestioned. He ranks as one of the ablest professional men in Toledo, whose standing is beyond cavil. He is a gentleman of distinguished presence and pleasing exterior.

Mr. M. Morris was born in Ireland, coming to Toledo in 1854. His first important engagement was with Curtis & Brainard. After a connection of 20 years, and on retiring from the lumber business, Mr. Morris accepted the position of treasurer with the Finlay Brewing company in 1887, and he was elected general manager in February of this year. Mr. Morris' business acumen, which is of the highest order, and his valuable experience in financial matters, certainly make him an important factor in the conduct of the business of the Finlay Brewing Co. He is so conscientious in the discharge of his duties, so economical, so pleasant and agreeable, that people like to be in his company. Said Mr. Morris: "With but little more effort Toledo should be on a par in its lager beer output with other cities who now make a very pretentious showing. Here is New York state with an output for the year 1891 of 9,088,109 barrels, not much short of one-third of the whole output of the United States. I am confident that Ohio in a few years will be far ahead of the figures of 1891, which were 2,636,668 barrels, and that Toledo with a greatly increased output will be an important factor in the Ohio total."

Mr. V. H. Ketcham was born in Toledo in 1855, being the son of Mr. V. H. Ketcham, so well known as one of the most enterprising and wealthiest of our citizens, who died July 30, 1887. In 1872 young Ketcham engaged with the First National bank, where he obtained his first knowledge of business, and remained 16 years. Mr. V. H. Ketcham is a member of the Ketcham Furniture company, corner Summit and Locust streets. He is considered one of our most promising business men, and is interested in important enterprises. He is to-day one of the young men, several of whom are alluded to at length in this issue, to whom Toledo looks to uphold her interests, which are now yearly becoming of so much importance. He possesses many of his father's traits. He is proud of Toledo, and wishes the city to take a foremost position, and will do all in his power, devoting time and money to reach this end. He is a popular man, with acordial shake of the hand. He is, we understand, one of the two wealthiest men interested in brewing in Toledo. Said Mr. Ketcham: "The financial prospects of the Finlay Brewing Co. were never brighter than they are to-day."

Mr. Thos. C. Purney has been connected with the Finlay brewery some 25 years, was for a long time the leading manager, being elected president soon after Mr. Finlay's death. He retired from active management February of this year on account of his health. His influence for years has been acknowledged. He possesses all the qualities which make up a first-class business man, and his loss to the trade is felt by all.

In this connection allusion should be made to Mr. M. M. Eppstein, who has been connected with the Finlay Brewing Co for over ten years as secretary and general traveling agent. He retired in February of this year by reason of sickness. He is, we understand, able, popular and well known. He has been a member of the city council from the First ward. Mr. Henry Weitzel is the city agent, whose ability is recognized and whose popularity with the trade has been of value to the company. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The company manufactures two kinds of beer, the Pilsener and the Superior, having sales in Ohio and Michigan and a large Toledo connection. Their reputation is standard. They have been analyzed by leading chemists, recommended by physicians and indorsed by the trade. They are made, we understand, of the best barley-malt and hops, and by one of the most skillful brewers, whose connection with leading concerns in this city is undoubted proof of his ability. Said the company: "We consider our brewmaster, Mr. George Weisenberger, as unsurpassed in his profession in the United States."

The premises of the Finlay Brewing Co. are situated at Cedar and Summit streets, having a front of 165 feet on Summit, and the same length on the river. The depth is about 370 feet, extending across Water street. The capacity, it is stated, is 100,000 barrels per year, and that of the malt house 50,000 bushels. There is an ice machine of the Consolidated Ice Machine Co.'s make of Chicago, and another, it is stated, will be added immediately. The bottling works are opposite the brewery on Summit street. The Finlay brewery is one of the most conspicuous structures in Toledo, and this vast pile of brick and stone always arrests the attention of visitors to this city. The machinery and everything used in brewing is modern, and the present management intend to sustain the past reputation of the brewery as being progressive in every respect.

THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY.

The quality of this house's beer, and the reputation of the company for probity demand more than passing notice. The high plane which Toledo occupies to-day in th purity of the output and teh high position of the brewing interest is certainly owing, in no small degree to this old house, which for more than 35 years has been in existence.

The premises are situated at St. Clair and Williams streets, having a front of 400 feet on St. Clair, with the rear resting on the Maumee river, the depth being 200 feet. The appearance of the brewery is very imposing, and it has long been one of the ornaments of Toledo. Since 1862 there has been a great change in this neighborhood, the value of land having been wonderfully enhanced. The capacity of the brewing, we learn, is 90,000 barrels per year. The important improvements during the last 10 years are a cold storage, an electric plant placed in 1889, an ice machine house, new offices, etc. There ar two 35-ton ice machines, direct expansion, of the De La Vergne make. The capacity of the malt house is, it is stated, 80,000 bushels per year. The bottling works are situated on the south side of the premises. It is safe to say that every valuable invention or improvement which a first-class brewery would require are found on the premises.

This business was established in 1857, by which it will be seen that this is one of the oldest breweries in Toledo, with the original partner now living. There have been two locations, the one now occupied having been taken in 1862. The present title was adopted on the incorporation of the company in 1878, with a capital of $250,000, and there is now a surplus of $150,000. When the present output is considered, it seems astonishing that there was but 600 barrels manufactured by this house in 1857, but 3,000 barrels in 1862, and but 22,000 barrels in 1878. The calm, deep tide of this house's financial progress has never been agitated, and it passed through the great panic of 1873.

The executives are Mr. Joseph Grasser, president; Mr. Rudolph Brand, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. B. A. Krueger, Mr. Anton Grasser, and Miss Louise Brand, the remaining directors.

Mr. Joseph Grasser was born in Alsace, France, now Germany, in 1828. When he arrived in this country in 1848, he was an expert brewer. Remaining two and a half years in New Orleans, two years in St. Louis, a similar period in Cincinnati, we find him in 1854 in Toledo, as foreman of the Kohler & Jorge Brewery, located where the Buckeye Brewery now stands. In 1857 Mr. Grasser determined to make the venture, and established this business. The obstacles which this honest, conscientous brewer had to contend with were of no ordinary nature, and to most men would have seemed insurmountable. See him at his daily rounds, with the average brew of two barrels per day the first year, waiting for collections frequently, before he could purchase barley and hops for the next brew, and observe the indifference of the people of Toledo then to the health giving properties of the national drink of Germany. Who then would have imagined that Joseph Grasser was a pioneer in a great temperance movement, which has done so much for the American people, the output of the United States breweries to-day being for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1891, over 30,000,000 barrels. Mr. Grasser ranks, we understand, as the wealthiest practical brewer in Toledo. He is one of the people. His pleasant face, his hearty grasp of the hand, and his sympathetic nature are characteristics of the man He loves the city of his adoption, he had no sire to herald him, insuring wealth and standing, he is the architect of his own fortune, and is to-day one of the representative citizens of Toledo. Said a prominent brewer of this city, "I have known Mr. Joseph Grasser for many years. I think that a far-sighted policy has had more to do with his successful ventures than good luck. I believe him," continued the gentleman, "to be one of the most conscientious brewers that ever came under my observation. If anything else but barley, malt and hops should enter into the composition of his beer, I am confident that he would pass sleepless nights." Here we must allude to the resemblance of Mr. Grasser, to that eminent, conscientious brewer, Mr. E. G. W. Woerz, a member of the great firm of Beadleston & Woerz, N. Y., whose output for 1891 was 300,000 barrels. Mr. Grasser returned to Germany in 1889, having been absent 41 years. He had left a poor young man, and he came back a prosperous merchant. The leading breweries were visited in that beer producing country, and he was fully satisfied that America is far in advance in mechanical appliances, economy of space and labor of the continental countries. "During my trip," said the gentleman, "although I visited the leading cities and the largest gardens where beer was drank principally, the best order prevailed everywhere, and I did not see a drunken person. I am greatly pleased," continued Mr. Grasser, "with the temperance aspect of the question. I believe that Toledo is destined to play an important part as a temperance factor by producing lager beer. Why," emphatically said he, "here are but five lager beer breweries, and the output for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1892, will be over 310,000 barrels. I can see no reason why Toledo should not be one of the great brewing centers of the world. When so much is at stake," said Mr. Grasser, "the quality of the Toledo beer must be upheld at any cost."

Mr. Rudolph Brand was born on the site of this brewery in 1863. His father, Mr. Henry Brand, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1849, being then 18 years of age. In 1862 he united his interests with those of Mr. Grasser. He was the office man of the concern, and did his part in placing the business on a sure and sound foundation. He died in 1889, being a business man of more than ordinary ability. He possessed considerable political influence. Rudolph was educated at our public schools, and was a student of the Toledo Business college. Assisting his father in the financial department of the brewery, it was not astonishing that such an apt pupil, with such an apt teacher should have been competent to assume, on the death of Henry Brand, the important position of secretary and treasurer, to which he was at once elected. Mr. Rudolph Brand unquestionably ranks as one of the most promising business men in Toledo, and, we have heard it stated, one of the finest minds in finance in the brewing interests. He possesses many of his father's traits. With Mr. Brand everything is modern. With certain and sure eye, every penny going forth from the brewery is followed and tracked. Mr. Brand has no old-fashioned ideas, he is "up to the times," and is looked upon, we understand, by those who know him, and by his business conferees as level-headed. Of the business he has a full and complete understanding. Said the gentleman, "I fully concur with Mr. Grasser in what he has said. I am astonished, when I look at the figures, at the stupendous growth in the production of lager beer in the United States. In 1881 the output was 16,952,085 barrels, and the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1891, showed an increase of almost 100 per cent."

Of the directors, Mr. B. A. Krueger was born in Germany, and has been in Toledo 16 years. His connection with this company has continued four and a half years. He is a first-class accountant and his ability is appreciated. In everything pertaining to office work he is invaluable. He is always listened to with attention. Mr. Anton Grasser is a son of Mr. Joseph Grasser, and is well-known as the proprietor of the restaurant and saloon known as Bellevue Park.

Mr. Nick Keller is the brewmaster. After perfecting his knowledge in the great brewing centers of Germany, and also with some of the largest breweries of the United States, he engaged with the Grasser & Brand Brewing company in 1890. Said the company, "Mr. Keller's opportunities have been great for obtaining knowledge. To name a more able brewer would be a difficult task. Money cannot purchase or the market afford better barley, malt and hops, or more modern machinery, than we furnish him with, and he has made the most of his opportunities."

This company manufacture three kinds of beer, the Bohemian, the Pilsener and the Lager. The operations cover Ohio, extending into Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, having, it is stated, the second largest Toledo trade. About 10,000 barrels, we understand, of beer are bottled. So well known is the product of this company that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon chemical analysis, recommendation by physicians, popularity with customers, health-giving powers, etc.

EAGLE BREWING CO.

So jealous, we learn, is this company of the reputation of its beer for purity, strength and age that it demands a searching for facts, and the books and the whole premises are open always to examination. Said the company, "We know that among the six hundred saloons of Toledo our beer with judges of good quality is as popular as any in this country. In our output can be found nothing but malt and hops, which are selected by an expert with the greatest care. We know that there is not a more discriminating city than Toledo as to quality, and as we cater to this city's trade, almost all our entire product being sold here, certainly no greater proof of quality could be given. This company manufacture three kinds of beer, the Hofbrau, the Export, and the Pilsener. While the sales are mainly in Toledo, there is an increasing trade in northwestern Ohio." Mr. William Siegriest, a director and our superintendent, said "the company brews a beer which only a great expert can create, and we are confident that all our customers will endorse this statement." The quality of the beer manufactured by William Siegriest, although in the mangement there has been great push and enterprise, has had much to do with the present favorable showing. "Does not," emphatically said the gentlemen, "our growth of 450 per cent. in three years, from a 4,000 barrel output in 1889, when we assumed control, prove the expertness of our superintendent as a brewer?" Mr. William Siegriest was born in German in 1846, and is descended from a family of brewers. Coming to America in 1871, he has been connected with the Lenk brewery, the Grasser & Brand Brewing company, and the Buckeye Brewing company, of Toledo, his engagement with the latter dating from 1883 to 1888. The output of this company in 1883, we understand, was about 45,000 barrels, and in 1888, some 78,000 barrels. What better proof could be given of rare skill and first-class ability? In 1889, Mr. Siegriest became a stockholder in the Eagle Brewing company. "This gentleman," said the company, "has been connected with breweries for 32 years. The trust reposed by us in him has been nobly fulfilled, we furnishing him with the most superior grade of malt and hops, and the most modern machinery."

This company was incorporated in 1886 with a capital of $100,000, and the assets now are $125,000. In 1889 the present management took control. As the youngest concern in the city, the eyes of all those interested in brewing are centered on this new management.

The executives are Christ Unbehaun, president: Michael Kerscher, vice-president; John Baertschi, treasurer and general manager; Theodore Schmitt, secretary, and three other directors.

Mr. Christ Unbehaun was born in Germany in 1841, coming to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1858, and to Toledo in 1860. In 1875, he entered into the retail grocery and flour and feed business, in which his most sanguine expectations have been realized. Mr. Unbehaun is distinctly a self-made man. His quick grasp of business affairs, and his sound judgment, being among his distinguishing characteristics.

Mr. Michael Kerschner was also born in Germany, and arrived in Toledo after our civil war. In 1880 he opened a restaraunt and saloon, and now conducts a flourishing business, corner John and Canton avenue. This gentleman is a sound business man, and, while progressive, is commendably conservative and is looked upon as level-headed.

Mr. John Baertschi was born in Switzerland in 1850, his father coming to this country in 1864, and settling on a farm six miles distant from Toledo, where John worked till 16. When 17 he engaged with the Western Manufacturing company. This connection continued three years, and in 1872 he opened a restaurant and saloon on Cherry, between Michigan and Ontario streets. In 1877, we find him in the grocery and saloon business, corner of Scott and Canton avenue. This was discontinued, having been very successful. April 1, 1890, when his responsible connection with the Eagle brewery and its duties obliged him to relinquish it. Mr. Baertschi has been a stockholder in this company since 1886, and was elected treasurer in 1889, and manager in 1890. He possesses great foresight, which would prove invaluable in any enterprise with which he might be connected. He is a very abitious and well informed man, of few words, and when he opens his lips, speaks to the point. First-class goods while he was in the grocery and saloon business, was an axiom with him, and he is determined while an official of the Eagle Brewing company that the output shall be on a par with that of any brewery, not only in Toledo, but stand side by side with the manufacture of such breweries as Pabst, Anheuser-Busch, Bergner & Engel, Ehret, etc., who have secured a world-wide reputation for quality. Mr. Baertschi returned to Switzerland in 1885. Said the gentleman: "During my stay in Germany I did not see a case of drunkenness, and lager beer has certainly been to the Fatherland of great benefit. As treasurer and general manager of this company, I am confident that I am part of an enterprise which is doing much good. We brewers fully appreciate the advantages which Toledo possesses as a brewing center, and we are determined that it shall not be through lack of energy on our part that the sales of this city should each year show a large increase, making Toledo not only in quality, but in quantity, a household word in the United States." Mr. Baertschi, as also Mr. Unbehaun, Mr. Schmitt and other members of the board believe in the health-giving virtues of the pursuits of Nimrod, and are disciples of Isaac Walton.

Mr. Theodore Schmitt was born in Germany in 1856, and enjoyed the advantages of the German school system of education. He came to Toledo in 1880, and having become conversant with our customs, and enjoying a large acquaintance, being very popular with the Germans, he commenced an insurance and real estate business in the Boody House building, and is now located in the Law building, 310 Superior street. This enterprise, it is stated, has grown each year, and especially during the last five years. There is a large clientage in Toledo. To one acquainted with Mr. Schmitt and his characteristics it at once becomes evident that the Eagle Brewing company is greatly strengthened by reason of his position as secretary. His vast experience in operations the most complicated, and which demand talents of the highest order hav enabled him to fathom at a glance intricacies which, to an inexperienced man would seem beyond human control. The organization of the present management of the Eagle Brewing company is largely owing, we understand, to the exertions of this gentleman. He saw the advantages offered, and induced friends to purchase stock. He organized in 1888 the Mutual Aid Building and Loan company, whose assets are $300,000, and of which he is secretary. Mr. Schmitt was elected to the city council from the Second ward at the last election. Said the gentleman: "When the following figures are considered, the popularity of beer in the United States, and the certainty that it has come to stay is proved beyond cavil: In 1863, 2,006,625 barrels were manufactured, and for the year 1891, 30,021,079 barrels. Nothing but a temperance drink, with the smallest possible percentage of alcohol could have been so favorably received by the masses."

Mr. Emil Huegli is the bookkeeper, he was born in Switzerland and educated at leading colleges. He came to this country in 1889, engaging with the Eagle Brewing company in 1890. In credits, correspondence, and collections, this man's ability is recognized. His efforts to advance the interests of the concern have been during his year and a half engagement indefatigable.

The premises of the Eagle Brewing company are situated on Michigan street, near Cherry, fronting also on Champlain street. This is the site of an old brewery, taken in 1857. The present brewery was erected in 1881, and since 1889 a large amount of money has been expended in improvements. Should the present percentage of growth continue, the plant must soon be greatly enlarged.

Mr. Hugh F. Shunck, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, is the attorney of the Eagle Brewing company.

THE COURT DOCKET.

Motions for Hearing April 25.

29—Ontario Imp. & Gas Co. v. Gilbert.
33—Fridley v. Fridley.
36—Hale v. Crawford.
58—Alberty v. O'Farrell.
61—Betts v. Chapman.
63—Snyder v. Tubbs.
75—Hause v. Toledo Bee Co.
76—Spring Lake Ice Co. v. Oakland Home Ins. Co.
81—Fitspatrick v. Fitspatrick.
83—Spring Lake Ice Co. v. Sandusky Ins. Co.
84—Same v. Same.
85—Same v. Dayton Ins Co.
86—Same v. Same.
87—Irvine v. Orvine et al.
91—Claflin Paving Co. v. Miller.

Causes for Entry April 25.

30873—Reeves v. Domestic S. M. Co.
31719—Bervart v. Tol. Siena & M. P. Co.
31770—Moline Plow Co. v. Parmalee.
31828—McCullough v. Seney.
31813—Mason, v. Whitney.
32317—Sorge v. Consolidated St. R'y.
32358—Toledo for use v Campbell.
32495—Berry v. F. G. S. & S. Co
32560—Lynch v. Madden.
32563—Wilson v. Ann Arbor R'y.
32762—Toledo for use v. Jenson.
32787—Eppstein Matter of, etc.
32812—Claflin Paving Co. v. Miller.
32860—Stansbaugh v. Corkery.
33036—Elton v. Consolidated.
32871—Frederick v. Frederick.

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MARKETS OF THE WEEK

Grain Prices Steady in This Country.

Corn Shows Weakness in Chicago.

A Dull Day Characterizes the Situation in the Wheat and Corn Pits —General Review of Trade.

The news from the northwestern wheat states is that weather is now favorable and the ground drying out so that seeding may be completed.

The area in wheat up there, or in all of the spring wheat states, will be decreased compared with last year, but as a compensation for late seeding it is contended that the wet condition of the ground insures a rapid growth.

In southern Iowa the roads and fields have been wet. No corn yet planted—very small area of oats sown, and the season a month late.

There is very little to quote in the way of new influences on prices. Abroad the markets are nearly steady. At home the leading sentiment of hope is that the scarcity of winter wheat may develope higher values on No. 2 Chicago spring.

The wheat markets on this side of the water have been dull and weaker to-day. Prices have not broken much, but more in New York on May during the forenoon, than in Chicago.

Corn has been considerably cheaper in Chicago with suspicions that managers of the May deal may have skipped out.

New York closed at 12 o'clock, May wheat 7-8, July 3-8 lower. May corn 1-8 and July 1-4 lower. May oats steady.

In Chicago May and July wheat closed 1-2c lower, May corn 5-8c and July 3-8c and May oats 3-8c lower.

In Toledo we have had a quiet market. The business in wheat futures has been light, the market weak and prices lower. It has been an uneventful and listless day, without news of any interest. May wheat opened at 91 3-4c to 92c and closed at 91 1-2c, a loss of 5-8c. July sold at 84 1-4c to 84 1-2c and closed at 84 1-4c asked, a loss of 1-2c. August sold at 83 3-8c and closed at 83 1-4c asked, a loss of 1-4c. After 'change July sold at 84 1-8c. Cash wheat—not much offered or sold. Market closed 1-4c lower. No. 2 soft at 92c; L. S. 92 1-2c, closing 92c; No. 3 soft at 88c; No. 1 white at 90c.

Corn, No. 2 at 41 1-2; No. 3 at 40; No. 2 for May, 41 1-2 to 41 1-4. Rye, No. 2 at 78; No. 3 at 75.

Clover seed—There was more business reported at quite a concession from recent prices. Prime at $6 50; No. 2 at $5 95 to $6 30.

Wheat Movements.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 197,383 bu., and at five other western points 84,548 bu.

The receipts of grain for the week at eight principal western points are: Wheat, 2,249,000 bu.; corn, 1,595,000 bu.; oats, 1,981,000 bu. Previous week: Wheat, 3,359,000 bu.; corn, 1,635,000 bu.; oats, 1,531,000 bu. In the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were: Wheat, 1,994,000 bu.; corn, 1,800,000 bu.; oats, 1,498,000 bu.; showing an increase this week over 1891 in wheat of 255,000 bu.; corn a decrease of 205,000 bu., and an increase in oats of 483,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were: Wheat, 110,843 bu., and flour to an aggregate of 550,000 bu. Exports of corn, 209,260 bu., and of oats 57,999 bu.

The exports this week at the same ports were: Wheat, 1,255,000 bu.; corn, 2,001,000 bu.; oats, 363,000 bu. Previous week: Wheat, 990,000 bu.; corn, 1,165,000 bu.; oats, 141,000 bu.

The State of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Bad weather has interfered with trade at many points and delayed seeding at the west. In that section, nevertheless, signs of improved distribution continue, prospects are bright, and business is much greater than last year.

At the east improvement is more moderate, and yet the aggregate of transactions is quite clear, though the season is not the busy one for some important trades.

At the south there is a distinctly better feeling, owing to the advance in the price of cotton, but much the greater part of the crop has been marketed and general business is now but moderately affected.

General conditions of trade remain favorable. Merchandise exports from New York for the month show a gain of but 6 per cent., while the imports for the month thus far exceed by 10 per cent. those of last April, which were the largest ever known. Wheat exports during half this week have been less than 800,000 bushels, against western receipts of 1,285,000, but the price has advanced seven-eighths on moderate sales. Corn has advanced half a cent, though exports have dropped materially. Oats have declined a cent and coffee half a cent, with pork products steady, but oil has advanced 2 1-4c. In cotton a farther advance of an eighth has occurred, notwithstanding a material decline in recent exports.

Very little change is seen in the great industries, though the demand for iron at some points distinctly improves. The market at Philadelphia is disappointing, yet there is less pressure to sell pig iron, a good demand, and for sheets with an advance asked at Chicago, and structural iron is in large demand, and especially active at the west. Heavy electrical consumption has strengthened copper, which sells at 12 cents for lake; tin is rising at 20 cents, and lead steady. The market for woolens is hardly singnificant at this season, but rather better than a year ago, most mills being well employed.

The dress goods trade is mainly over, and there is less activity, while it is hardly time for large business in flannels, and men's woolens are not at present in large demand. But the knit goods trade continues encouraging. Improved demand is seen in cotton goods, and rubber works are better employed than usual at this season, and at many points the building trades show exceptional activity.

Bank Statement.

New York, April 23.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $3,774,475; loans, decrease, $1,702,800; specie, increase $3,112,800; legal tenders, increase $1,160,100; deposits, increase $2,113,700; circulation, increase 63,400. The banks now hold $19,532,575 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

New York Close.

New York, April 23.—Money on call loaned easy at 1 1-2@2 percent. The closing rate was 2 percent. Exchange quiet but firm; posted rates 4.88@4.89 1-2, actual rates 4 87 1-4 for 60 days and 4.88 3-4 for demand.

Government steady; currency 6s 109 bid; 4s coup 115 5-8 bid; extended 2s 100 bid.

The stock market was a little more active during the two hours of business to-day. The sales to noon, the closing hour, amounted to 157,200 shares.

The market opened firm and under the lead of Reading prices advanced steadily during the first hour. At 11 o'clock the advance ranged from 1-8 to 1 per cent. The market underwent a complete change after 11 o'clock. There was a free selling and prices steadily yielded and closed with the early advance more than lost, notwithstanding that the bank statement was very favorable.

Flour easier; city mill extra, $4.75@4.85 for West Indies; Minn. extra, $2.65@5.00; fine, $2.00@2.75; superfine, $2.25@3.00.

Wheat, firm; No. 2 red winter, 99 3-4c cash, April, 96 1-8c; May, 90 3-4c; June, 89 3-4c; July, 90c.

Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 51c cash; April, 49 1-2c; May, 47 3-8c; June 45 3-8c.

Oats dull but steady; No 2 mixed, 35c cash; April 34 3-4c; May, 34 1-4c; June, 33 3-4c.

Rye irregular; western, 81 1-2@84 1-2c.

Barley nominal.

Molasses dull; New Orleans, 30@36.

Sugar—refined dull; cut loaf and crushed, 5@5 1-8c; powdered, 4 5-8@4 3-4c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 15 3-4c. Rice nominal. Pork quiet; new mess, $11.00@11.50. Lard quiet; May, $6.45; July $6.55. Butter quiet; western extra, 22@23 1-2c. Cheese quiet; steady; state fancy, 11 1-2@12c. Eggs steady; state fresh, 14 1-4@14 1-2c; western do 14 1-4c. Turpentine easier at 35c. Rosin dull; strained to good, $1.45@1.50. Tallow dull; prime city, 4 25-32. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet; unchanged.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, April 23.—Firm at 31c.
Savannah, April 23.—Firm at 31 1-2c.
Charleston, April 23.—Steady at 31c.

Philadelphia Wool.

Philadelphia, April 23.—In improved demand at unchanged prices. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 27@29c, medium at 33 1-2@35c, coarse at 34@35c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 33@34c, and coarse at 33 1-2@34c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 29@34c, medium washed combing and delaine at 36@38c, coarse at 34 1-2@35c, Canada washed combing at 31@33c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@37c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 32@33c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 26@27c, coarse at 26@27c, Montana fine at 16@22, Territorial fine at 13@20c.

CHICAGO CLOSE.

Chicago, April 23.—Close—Wheat—May, 80 5-8@80 3-4c; July, 80 1-2@80 5-8c. Corn—May, 41 7-8c; July, 38 3-4c. Oats—May, 28 5-8c; July, 27 3-4c. Pork—May, $9 32 1-2; July, $9 52 1-2. Lard—May, $6 12 1-2@6 15; July, $6 25. Ribs—May, $5 52 1-2; July, $5 65.

DETROIT.

Detroit, April 23.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 90 1-2; May, 90c; July, 84 1-2c; No. 1 white cash, 90 1-2c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42 1-4. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31 1-2c.

London Wool.

London, April 23.—At the wool sales to-day 14,465 bales were offered. The attendance was large. The competition was active and there was large purchases. There was excited competition in greasy. Americans purchased best grown. Reports from Argentine say the market there is firm. Following are the sales to-day in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, sales 6,800 bales—Scoured at 6 1-4d@1s 4 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 4 3-4d@1s 2d, greasy at 5 1-2d@11 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 5@5 1-2d. Queensland, sales 2,000 bales—Scoured at 10d@1s 3 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 9 1-2d@1s 2 1-2d, greasy at 6 3-4d@10d, do locks and pieces at 7 1-2d. Melbourne and Victoria, sales 40,000 bales—Scoured at 1s@1s 6d, do locks and pieces at 10d, greasy at 6 1-2d@1s 2 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 4 1-2@9d. South Australian, sales 600 bales—Greasy at 5@6d. West Australia, sales 30 bales—Greasy at 6 1-2d. Tasmania, sales 300 bales—Scoured locks and pieces at 8@10d, greasy at 7 1-4@10 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 5 3-4d. New Zealand, sales 2,400 bales—Scoured at 6 1-2d@1s 2d, do locks and pieces at 10@10 1-2d greasy at 7@10 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 6 3-4@8 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, sales 1,300 bales—Scoured at 8 1-2d@1s 1-2d, greasy at 4 1-2@8d.

Metals.

New York, April 23.—Bar silver 87 1-2.

London, April 23.—Bar silver at 40 1-16d per ounce.

New York, April 23.—Pig iron—Market is quiet. American at $14 75@16 25. Copper—Quiet; Lake at $11 80 bid, $11 90 asked. Lead—Firm: domestic at $4 25@4 30. Tin—Strong; straits at $20 70@20 80.

Petroleum.

New York, April 23.—The petroleum market opened steady, declined 3-8c, and closed dull. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none. May option opening at 59 3-8c, the highest price was 59 3-8c, the lowest 59c, closing at 59c. Lima oil no sales. Total sales 25,000 bbls.

Oil City, April 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 59 1-8c, the highest price was 59 3-8, the lowest 59c, closing at 59 1-8c. Sales 22,000 bbls, clearances 220,000 bbls., shipments 74,307 bbls., runs 80,907 bbls.

Live Stock.

New York, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. The market was active and a shade higher. Sales of native steers at $3 60@4 90 per cwt, bulls and cows at $1 65@3 80. Dressed beef was steady at 6@8c per lb for native sides. Shipments to-day 500 beeves; to-morrow 1,554 beeves and 8,380 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 2,000 head. The market was steady; feeling firmer. Sales of veals at $3 75@4 50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,000 head. The market for sheep was firm; lambs a shade easier. Unshorn sheep sold at $7 00@7 50 per cwt, unshorn lambs at $7 62 1-2@7 87 1-2, clipped sheep at $5 00@5 25, clipped lambs at $6 70@6 80. Dressed mutton was firm at 10@12 1-2c per lb, and dressed lambs weak at 11 1-2@13c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,500 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally firm, sales at $4 90@5 50 per cwt.

Buffalo, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 125 loads through, 3 loads on sale. The market was stronger. Extra steers at $4 50@4 60 per cwt, choice export steers at $4 30@4 40, good fairly fat at $4 10@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 50 loads through, 25 loads on sale. The market was steady and firm. sales of heavy grades at $4 80 per cwt, packers and mediums at $4 80@4 85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 60 loads through, 30 on sale. The market was dull and lower for lambs; sheep also lower, except for best. Extra fancy wool sheep at $6 50@6 85 per cwt, good to choice do at $6 15@6 40, fair to good at $5 90@6 00, clipped, common to best, at $4 25@5 65, good to extra native wool lambs at $7 40@7 50, fair to good do at $7 00@7 25, common to best clipped do at $4 60@6 50.

Chicago, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000 head, shipments 3,600 head. The market was steady. Sales of choice to prime steers at $4 50@4 65 per cwt, others at $3 50@4 40, stockers and feeders at $2 50@3 65, Texans at $2 10@4 05, cows and heifers at $2 50@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts 21,000 head, shipments 7,200 head. The market was slow and 5@10c lower. Sales of rough and common at $4 00@4 25 per cwt, mixed and packers at $4 50@4 55, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $4 60@4 65, light at $4 50@4 60.

Sheep—Receipts 5,900 head, shipments 2,800 head. The market was steady. Sales of wethers and yearlings at $6 50@7 00 per cwt, mixed at $5 00@6 25, Texans at $5 60@5 75, westerns at $5 90@6 25, lambs at $6 00@7 00.

Kansas City, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head, shipments 500 head. The market was active and steady all through. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $3.45@4.35 per cwt., cows at $1.80@3.80, stockers and feeders at $3.00@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts 9,200 head, shipments 2,100 head. The market opened steady and closed 5c lower. Sales of all grades at $3.00@4.45 per cwt., the bulk at $4.30@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000 head, shipments 2,000 head. Good sheep were in demand and strong; others dull. Sales of muttons at $5.00@5.25 per cwt.

East Liberty, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,200 head, shipments 1,200 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers at $4.65@4.85 per cwt., fair to good at $4.00@4.50, common to fair at $3.25@3.75, bulls, cows and stags at $1.50@3.50, fresh cows at $20.00@40.00 per head. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head, shipments 4,500 head. The market was slow. Sales of best Philadelphias at $4.70@4.85 per cwt., best Yorkers and mixed at $4.70@4.85, fair to good Yorkers at $4.70@4.85, pigs and common Yorkers at $4.70@4.85. Thirteen cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,300 head, shipments 350 head. The market was slow and a shade lower. Prime clipped sheep at $5.50@5.75 per cwt., fair to good at $5.00@5.30, common at $2.00@3.00, clipped lambs at $4.50@5.50, wool sheep at $5.00@6.50, wool lambs at $5.50 @7.50, spring lambs at $6.00@7.00, veal calves at $3.50@4.60.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Chickens in demand at 12c per lb; old chickens, 10c per lb; ducks, spring, 12c per lb; geese, 7@10c per lb; turkeys in good demand at 14c per lb.

Provisions—Pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $14 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average, 11 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 7 1-2c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 10c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market was very strong.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 25@26c; gathered creams, 22@23c; fancy Ohio creamery, 24@25c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 14@16c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound.

Calves—Very dull at 5c per lb.

Hogs—Plenty and dull, 5 1-2@6c per lb.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 22@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, @20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, @35c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 20@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, 90@1 00 per bu; cabbage, 5@8c per head; onions, 90@1 00 per bu; squash, $1 25@1 50 per doz; dos; new cauliflower, $2 50@3 00 per doz; beets, 35c per bu; turnips, 25c per bu; new radishes, 30@35c per doz; new onions, 15@16c per doz; lettuce, 10@11c per lb; new beets, 60@70c per doz; new cucumbers, $1 20 per doz; new tomatoes, 75@1 00 per peck; Florida cabbage, $2 75@3 00 per crate, steawberries, 45@50c per quart. strawberries, 40@45c per quart.

Fruits—Oranges—California oranges in market, $2 50@2 75 per box; Florida oranges, higher, active; Russets, $3 25@3 50 per box; Brights, $2 75@3 75 per box; lemons, $2 50@3 50. Apples, Baldwins, $2 75@3 00; pine apples, now plenty, $1 25@2 00 per doz. pine apples, now plenty, $1 25@2 00 per doz. Apples scarce; choice, $1 00 per bu.

Eggs—Market quiet, 11@11 1-2c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $7 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh and Frozen Fish—White, (upper lake), 7 1-2c; Lake Erie, 9c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 3 1-2c; pike, fresh, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 8c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Michigan prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Indiana prime white, 6 5-8c; 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; lard oil, 56@60c; linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 43c. These figures are for barrels.

Turpentine—Dull at 40 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $5 00@7 00.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3 1-4c per lb; do screened, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3 1-2@4 1-4c; white Virginia, 4 1-2@5 1-2c.

Groceries—Coffee, common, 17c; ordinary, 18@18 1-2c; low fair, 19@19 1-2c; fair, 20 3-4@21c; prime, 21 1-2c; choice, 21 3-4@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24 1-2c; Javas, 27@30c; Mochas, 25@26c; market strong. Sugars, strong; cutloaf, 5 5-8c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4 5-8c; confectioners' A, 4.56c; mould A, 4 3-4c; off A, 4.18@4.44c; extra C, 3.94@4 1-8c; yellow, 3.81@3 7-8c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Markets strong on all grades.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@13 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $18 00; middlings, $20 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family, $5 50@6 00; winter patent, $5 50@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c. 10c per lb; new maple molasses, 80@90c per gallon.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 60 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 13@13 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Cabot A, 6 1-4c; Spartan A, 6c; Glenmore, 5c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Const., 9-8, 7 1-4c; Allen's fancies, 5 1-4c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American indigos, 5 1-2c; Arnold C indigo, 5c; Arnold Gold Seal, 9 1-2c; Berlin solids, 5 1-4c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5 1-2c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5 1-2c; Merrimack pinks, 6c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6 1-2c; Merrimac cretonnes, 11 1-4c; Pacific fancies, 5 1-2c; Pacific mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson silver greys, 5 1-2c; Simpson zephyrs, 5 1-2c; Washington X, oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6 1-2c; oil green, black and orange, 6c; Windsor fancies, 5 1-2c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C 10 1-2c; Criterion cloth, 10 1-2c; Everett classics, 8c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8 1-2c; Renfrew novelties, 10 1-2c.

Cambrics—Cambria A 1, 5 3-4c; good value, 5 1-2c; newmarket B, 5 1-4c; H. H. G. G., 5 1-2c; kid cambrics, 3 3-4c; XXXXX Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-2c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Norwood XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence L L, 5 1-4c; Indian Queen, 5c; Diamond B, 5 1-4c; Household L L, 5 1-4c; Windsor H, 4 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-2c; Elberon L L, 5 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Constitution 9-8, 7 1-2c; Lawrence 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 5 3-4c; New Market B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 3-4c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3 1-4c; Wassue, 3 3-4c; Tennis, 4c; Boston, 9-4, 18 1-2c; Boston 10-4, 20 1-2c; Columbian Tower sheeting, 6 1-4c.

Bleached Sheetings—Fitchville, 7c; Roseland, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8 1-4c; Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, ses B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7 3-4c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit 4-4, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Ellersile Cambric, 8 3-4c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22 1-2c; Newmarket, 42-inch, 9 1-2c; Newmarket, 45-inch, 10 1-2c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 11 1-2c; York fancy denims, 12 1-2c; Everett, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, 8-ounce, 15c; Arizona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12 1-2c; York fancies, 12 1-2c.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

A new arc lamp has a wire gauze protector upon the top of it, the object being to prevent the escape of the dangerous sparks which occasionally fly from the carbon poles, and are the cause of fires. The gauze is fine and does not interfere with the diffusion of the light, nor with the placing of the carbons.

Wm. See, in 1589, invented the first knitting machine, called a knitting frame or stocking frame. He was refused a patent in England and went to France and established a factory at Rouen.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Gov. Eagle, of Arkansas, is by occupation a farmer and by inclination a preacher. Baptist congregations sometimes invite him to fill the pulpit, and he is said to be an exhorter of no mean power.

The importance of our commerce with Great Britain is shown by the fact that she takes $172,000,000 out of a total of $275,000,000 of our exports of farm products.

The nail to be driven by Mrs. Potter Palmer upon the completion of the woman's department building of the World's fair is on exhibition at a jewelry store in Helena.

FURNITURE BARGAINS. For a few weeks we will offer the greatest bargains in Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture you ever saw. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Mike Nolan, the author of "Annie Rooney," received $14,000 from the copyright of that song, and "I Whistled and Waited for Katie" brought $16,000 more.

The trend of experiment and discovery in electrical matters it to-day toward a solution of the problem of sending telegraphic messages without wires, or, in other words, through the air.

Ask to be shown our seamless tube lawn hose.

TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

UPHOLSTERING.

Waldvogel Bros., the furniture dealers and upholsterers, are so crowded with orders in the upholstering department that they are compelled to work nights. This is accounted for by the fact that they turn out superior goods in this line. Both the Waldvogel Bros. are practical upholsterers, and everything in this department is done under their personal supervision.

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS.

Every kind of silk and woolen garments cleaned, dyed and refinished in the best style. Goods by express promptly attended to.

REPUBLICAN QUARREL.

The County Convention Adjourns to Give Time

To Settle a Scrimmage Among the Second Warders.

Representative Griffin Fails of Election as Delegate from the Seventh Ward—Work of the Faithfu at Druid Hall.

That Griffin is not in it to any considerable extent is patent to the unbiased observer.

The republican caucuses last evening were lovely fighting affairs all around, and the convention to-day overshadowed in this regard the battles of last night.

It was and is the administration against Foraker. Those who were "forninst" the postoffice last night were not in it. The entire federal building forces were out en masse.

It was startling to see Mr. Griffin, one of the great triumvirate, knocked out in his own ward. He was present at the caucus in person, but did not bring the boys with him, evidently depending upon his own magnetic influence to carry things his own way. He soon discovered his mistake, however, but too late to mend it, and he was obliged to put his hands down and go under without a struggle.

The caucus was entirely composed of the silk stockings, and fully one-half of those present were officeholders. John Kumler was made chairman and Griffin was given no show at all. On motion of Mr. Sumner the delegates were chosen by each precinct, according to an apportionment made out by Carl Beckham. When the names were read it was found that Griffin had not only been left off of the list of delegates, but very few of his friends were named. It was a complete shut-out and the statesman did not attempt to conceal his disgust, while his colleague, Mr. Flickinger, who was also present, could not hide his exultation at the humiliation of the boss who had lorded it over him during the recent session of the legislature.

At the last caucus in the Seventh Mr. Griffin's friends had things all their own way, but this time the opposition took a very effective and complete revenge.

In the Second was witnessed the greatest piece of political skullduggery ever tried on a caucus. Steve Bolles and his colored cohorts from the Chute were on hand and ran the caucus to suit themselves. When Bolles, in the face of an overwhelming majority, declared himself elected chairman of the caucus, Col. Joe Bonner, Alderman Tim Leroux and other republicans present left the caucus and held a side show of their own.

In the convention which met at Druid hall this morning, the scars and marks of last night's affrays were evident, and many of the wounds were reopened.

The bad blood generated in the First ward, where two reputable citizens went at it hammer and tongs, was seen in a mild way in the convention to-day.

Flickinger, elected by two to one over Romeis was in the height of his glory. The knock-out Griffin received seemed to tickle the white-haired orator immensely. Flick was backed by the postoffice, and he was in it to a very great extent.

The regulation delegates were chosen in the wards, and it is not out of latitude to say that the caucuses were the most unsatisfactory ever held in the city.

The Convention.

It was 10:20 when Col. Bonner called the convention to order. He referred to the fact that the open caucus was not a howling success. He favored the Baber law system and thought it should be adopted. He asked for an expression of opinion.

Carl H. Beckham was elected temporary chairman. He briefly outlined the object of the meeting and referred to McKinley's administration as one of the greatest in the history of the state. The Harrison administration, he said, was a success and fell all over himself in a pean of praise for Blaine.

He remarked that the republicans had taken from the democrats the only issues that insured success.

Archie Gassoway was elected secretary. Chas. E. Sumner moved that a committee on credentials, one from each ward and township be appointed.

Herman Baumbach made the point that the Second had a contesting delegation. The Second was excluded.

The following committee was announced: Geo. H. Cole, John M. Morganthaler, Jacob Englehart, M. T. Huntley, Herman Baumbach, W. I. Wilcox, H. L. Jones, Geo. Navarre, O. P. Heller, John Lenderson, E. W. Dilger, G. B. Griffin, R. C. Scott, T. Allen, S. R. Holmes, D. H. Ecker, J. L. Pray, I. I. Millard, C. E. Sumner and Horace Merrill.

W. I. Squire made a motion relative to the appointment of other committees, but there was no second to it.

Gas Trustee Voit moved that a committee on inquiry be appointed to find out what was the matter with the Seventh ward.

Phil Hassenzahl wanted to know why the office holders of the Seventh allowed the ward to go democratic every spring.

There was a row in the Eighth over the election of a member on the committee on credentials.

Frank Baird and Tom Tracy ran things and they finally reported the name of Horace Merrill.

A recess of half an hour was taken to allow the committee on credentials to settle the row in the Second.

The contestants from the Second ward gathered around the room in which the committee was holding its session and talked over the situation. Bolles and Bonner were the spokesmen for their respective sides.

The Bonner people insisted on having their whole delegation seated or none.

"We want the whole or none," said Alderman Leroux.

"I suppose they want to send Griffin, who opposed all labor bills in the legislature, at the head of the delegation to the state convention," responded Col. Bonner, smilingly.

Col. Bonner was given five minutes to present his side of the case, and Mr. Bolles was given the same length of time. After being out nearly an hour the committee asked for more time, and a recess until 2 o'clock was taken.

The committee on credentials had a red-hot session. C. E. Sumner was elected chairman and Bert Cole secretary. The issue was clear cut—Griffin and anti-Griffin.

Afternoon Session.

When the convention reconvened at 2:10 the committee on credentials was ready to report. It was decided to seat both delegations giving each member one-half a vote and the four on both delegations a full vote. The four were Fred Ritter, W. A. Mills, Leopold Schaffer and M. Plottkin. These four, it is understood, are with the Anti-Griffinites and their votes will decide the vote of the ward. Col. Bonner carried this point in the committee, and therefore knocked out Bolles.

The committe reported no other contests and the report was presented to the convention.

Mr. Voit moved that the report be adopted. The Bolles' people threatened a kick, but it did not materialize. The report was adopted.

On the motion of W. I. Squire a committee on permanent organization and rules and regulations, to comprise one member form each ward and township, and a similar one on resolutions, were appointed.

Following are the committees:

Rules and Permanent Organization—Phil Hassenzahl, J. C. Bonner, H. Falbash, J. J. Beard, W. H. Tucker, E. W. McGinnis, G. P. Waldorf, E. A. Eley, Wm. Kirkby, E. M. Hill, O. M. Boyd, E. W. Dilgert, J. B. Griffin, Owen Hatch, E. H. Ecker, Wm. Hine, F. L. Beard, W. C Eley.

Resolutions—Ellery Eaton, T. P. Brown, L. K. Parks, Fred Ritter, Joseph Hennig, J. W. Hiller, Geo. F. Kurtz, O. A. Manchester, Henry Rider, Henry Ritter, Conrad Liedorf, J. Lockwood, R. A. Taylor, A. E. Halloway, J. E. Crannell, R. C. Scott, E. L. Shugert, L. L. Pray.

A recess was taken to allow the committee time to make its report.

The committe on organization and rules recommended that the temporary organization be made the permanent and that the usual rules governing legislative bodies govern the convention.

The committee also recommended that committees be appointed to select delegates to the District and State conventions—29 delegates to the district and 20 to the sate. The committees to select same shall be one from each ward.

It looks now as if the administration would have it all its own way on the selection of delegates to the conventions, and that Griffin will not be in it.

Mr. Tracy moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the delegates to state convention were apportioned to the wards and townships. The report left no place for delegate-at-large. Lucas county had men who desired that honor.

This was a Griffin move, but a motion to lay it on the table prevailed and the Griffin forces suffered another defeat.

The convention was still in session when the Bee went to press.

Notes.

Are you forninst the postoffice? Biff. Bang.

Griffin is on hand and his face is as long as a fiddle.

Flickinger's plug hat was the one in the convention.

Talk about partisan politics and civil service reform. Ye gods!

Griffin got but three votes out of 22, while Flick got 16 out of 20.

The colored champion of the administration was going to slug Moxy.

Heller and his two boys were on hand as delegates. Heller is a hustler.

The federal building is looking after itself to-day. Even Bones is on deck.

How Tim Leroux does score the Bolles bulldozing gang though. Tim swears vengeance.

Col. Joe Bonner and Postmaster Brown marshalled the contesting delegation from the Second.

The Eighth ward ha da long wrangle over the election of its member on the credential committee.

Bolles marshalled the Second ward cohorts from the top of a big chair. Bolles and Moxie are right in it.

Waldorf, Brown, Austin, Rike, Corlett, Paine, Bones Robison et al., were on deck and it is not a legal holiday, either.

Doc Smith had Moxy arrested last night, and Moxy on being arrested swore out a warrant for Doc and he too, was put in hoc. Oh, things are just lovely in the second.

McKinley is a monument to pure bimetallism—American tin and native brass.—Chicago Times.

UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATORS

have sought to profit by the high reputation of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Beware of them. Look for the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Importers of Mineral Waters, 6 Barclay street, New York, Agents.

DIED.

KONTZ—Friday, April 22, at 8:20 a. m., of erysipelas of the brain, Fred Kontz, aged 45 years, 11 months 3 days.

Funeral from residence, corner Ontario and Washington street, Sunday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m. All friends invited. 22apr2

LATE ADVERTISEMENT

THE DOORS ARE ALL OPEN

The Churches Invite You to Enter In.

Who Will Talk and What the Texts Will be in the Places of Worship To-morrow.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service 10:30 a. m., Sunday school 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

Monroe street M. E. church: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Priddy, at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

The Progressive Spiritualists will hold a meeting at G. A. R. hall, corner Adams and Ontario streets, at 7:30 Sunday evening, April 24; subjects for lecture will be taken from the audience; tests will be given; seats free.

"The Man in Earnest" will be the topic at the men's meeting at the Auburndale Y. M. C. A. hall, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. David Jamieson will lead the meeting. All men, young men especially, are invited to be present.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor: Morning subject, "The Good Shepherd," and in the evening, "The Folly of the Trees;" class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon, and Epworth league at 6:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "Christ's Dealing With Doubting Thomas;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject, "Not to Judge, but to Save."

Broadway M. E. church, 1235 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; class, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E 6:30 p m. Revival meetings every night next week, Rev. G. H. Priddy will preach Monday evening. Bring Gospel Hymn No. 6.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class at 9:30; preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 12; Epworth league at 6:30; special sermon at 7:30, subject, "Life All Filled With Sunshine and God for Young People;" young people not worshiping elsewhere are cordially invited.

The Oliver Baptist church, Segur avenue, near Broadway, Rev. William Sheridan, pastor: The Rev. A. St. James will preach at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m., to-morrow; Sunday school at noon; children's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. The Toledo Baptist union will hold its annual meeting at this church next Wednesday evening.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., topic, "Shall We Have a Day of Rest?" and 7:30 p. m., topic, "Straining Out Gnats and Swallowing Camels." Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Ladies' Aid society 2 p. m. Wednesday, in the parlors of the church, with lunch in evening; prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m., Thursday.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ, between Madison and Jefferson, Rev. T. S. Buckingham, pastor: Services, 10:30 a. m., sermon "Delighting in God;" Sunday school, 12 m., lesson Twenty-third psalm; Junior Christian Endeavor, 4:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:45 p. m., subject, "Christ, the Supreme Need of the Human Soul;" communion every Lord's day after morning sermon.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector, Rev. W. H. Bamford, assistant: The services to-morrow will be as follows: 9 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening service and sermon. The Easter music will be repeated at the evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed, and at night will be provided with copies of the Easter carols and leaflet giving full order of service.

First Baptist, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "A Man Fallen Among Robbers;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30; subject, "A Loud Call to Two Classes of People." After the discourse, the rite of baptism will be administered, and an after-meeting held.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street, next door to the Boody house, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk, pastors: Prof. Fisk will preach in the morning; theme, "Righteousness;" service at 10:30; study of the XXIIId Psalm at 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m.; "He leadeth me—How?" Evening service of prayer, scripture and song at 7:30; Ps. 95: 2, "Make a joyful noise with psalms." The The music will be:

Prelude, March, Costa—Organ and piano.
Anthem, Shelling—Choir.
Calvary, Rodney—Mr. Howell.
Hymn 293—Congregational.
Resurrection, Shelley—Choir.
Offertoire, Easter Dawn, Woodman, with organ, piano and mandolin—Mrs. Currier.
Fear Not Ye, O Israel—Buck—Mr. Currier.
Jerusalem, Parker—Choir.
Postlude, "Gloria Hostia," Dubois—Organ.

Many of the noted sanitariums and famous health resorts are using Garfield Tea in their treatment of constipation and female weakness.

Toledo, O., April 18, 1892.

White Rock Oil Co.:

Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I have used Natural White Oil, Nature's Hair Restorer, for dandruff, with excellent results, same bringing about a cure in a most perfect manner, after two weeks' use. I am now free from dandruff, and can heartily recommend it.

FRED B. LAZENBY,
703 Monroe street.

CRYSTAL-ROCK,

For interior and exterior finish. Manufactured only by the Buckeye Paint and Varnish Co.

Don't look for us in our old cramped store. We now occupy a nice, pleasant store all to ourselves, next to Neuhausel Bros. Plenty of new goods, wedding rings and presents.

W. E. CAWOOD, Jeweler.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
O hio Central Lines f or Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middlepor
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

Removed to a pleasant store all to ourselves, 427 Summit street, next Neuhausel Bros. Better light to show diamonds.

W. E. CAWOOD, Jeweler.

ONE CENT A MILE,

Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad to the state encampment of the G. A. R., at Piqua, O., May 10 to 12, inclusive. Tickets will be good going May 9 and 10, and be good returning until May 14, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale at and good from all stations on the C., H. & D. in Ohio.

Health is wealth. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for sickness caused by bad liver.

In our new store, next Neuhausel Bros., we will be pleased to see our friends.

W. E. CAWOOD, Jeweler.

PARASOLS

Gloves and Fans!

All the Latest Novelties!

—AT—

TEIPEL'S

Umbrella, Glove and Fan House,

337 SUMMIT STREET.

Covering and Repairing done on Short Notice.

DIED.

JUSTEN—Friday, April 22, 1892, at 4 a. m., John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Justen, at the residence, 1211 Page street, aged 1 year, 8 months.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1 p. m., from residence, and at St. Mary's church on

CITY NEWS

Hoofland's Bitters cure dysentery.

Rev. A. J. Jennings exchanges to-morrow with Rev. W. D. Simonds, Independent Congregationalist, of Battle Creek, Mich.

The regular meeting of Gen. John W. Fuller command, U. V. U., will be held in G. A. R. hall, Pythian castle, corner Jefferson and Ontario streets, this evening at 7:30. It is desired that each member of the command be present as the by-laws will be under consideration at this meeting.

We, the Rattlers, will not play the Fox B. B. C. on their grounds on account of their not playing return games. Manager Rattlers B. B. C.

Ask for Seyfang's New Process bread.

All members of the Rattlers B. B. C. are requested to be on the company's grounds at 1:30 to-morrow afternoon. Manager Rattlers B. B. C.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson, International Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will be at the rooms of the society, 224 St. Clair street, to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and conduct services. Subject for the day: "Rest." She will remain in the city several weeks.

The Mirabillia cigar is a clear Havana filler, and only costs a nickle. Adolph Feiss & Co., sole agents.

A meeting of the armory board was held yesterday afternoon. It was determined to readvertise for proposals for heating the building. Other routine matters were attended to.

Joint session of the council will be held on Monday evening, followed by the regular meeting of the board of councilmen, at which President Coleman will submit the committees.

Lace curtains carefully handled at the Toledo Laundry Co., Phone 438.

Rev. D. E. Finks, of New York, will give an illustrated lecture at the First Presbyterian church met again last evenunder the auspices of the Woman's Missionary society, subject, "Our Land, Its Lights and Shadows." Admission free.

A great enemy of dyspepsia and indigestion is N. K. Brown's Iron and Quinine Bitters.

Gentlemen's Picadilly Bluchers, in calf and patent leather.

J. C. PROSSER & CO.

THE PUBLIC INTERESTED

Almost to a Point of Excitement.

Politicians, office-holders and office-seekers are at present interested in the political aspect, knowing that their renown, and perchance their bread and butter, depends largely upon the success of the party to which they have tied their faith, but no question is to-day so interesting the public as the cure of the alcohol and opium habits, as upon the cure not only depends the bread and butter of multiplied thousands, but the saving from untimely graves and restoring to physical and mental force a multitude of bright, intellectual men and women, who have lost all will power and have become powerless to resist the impulse to indulgence in stimulating narcotics. Thousands who have taken treatment for their diseased appetites have gone forth into the different cities and towns of our country, living representatives of the positiveness of the cure, and no wonder the public is interested to a degree bordering upon excitement.

Bills have been introduced in at least two of our legislatures, looking toward the treatment of impecunious inebriates, and we expect at no distant day to see men sent to an institute to be cured of their infirmities rather than to the stone-yard, to be punished for their offenses. The institute in our city is doing a grand work, and is not only treating patients, but curing them. It is a pleasure to talk with men who for years have led dissipated lives and hear them say, "I have no desire for whisky, wine or beer, and know I will never want it again. I will go to my home and do all I can to induce my friends addicted as I have been to come to the institute and be cured as I am cured." And so we say let us sympathize with inebriates, regular and periodical drinkers, and urge them to come to our city, where every comfort and convenience can be found, and be cured of their unnatural appetites. Patients enrolled at the institute are treated in a most courteous manner, and we feel free to say that worthy citizens, professional and non-professional, interested in the treatment, will receive a cordial welcome at the parlors of the institute, where all proper information will be cheerfully given.

Handsome patent leather shoes for men.

J. C. PROSSER & CO.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Large crowds are daily visiting Chicago for the purpose of viewing the World's Fair buildings, which have commenced to assume ther appearance of future greatness and beauty.

With the excellent facilities afforded by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, whose through trains equipped with all the conveniences of the age, daily pass our doors, the trip to Chicago consumes but a short amount of time, and is attended with many pleasures.

It will pay any persons having the time and inclination to make a trip to Chicago now, placing them in a position to better understand and enjoy the Fair next year.

The "horse eaters" of Paris have been practically demonstrating again the advantages of equine menus. Among the members of the society which patronizes horseflesh in this practial manner are M. Resancon, M. Geoffrey, St. Hilaire fils and M. Decroix, a septuagenarian, called the apostle of hippophagy. The Grand Vefour was the scene of the banquet. They had sausages, hams and tongues of horses.

We make a specialty of ladies' Oxfords, all styles, at $2.00.

J. C. PROSSER & CO.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Washington, April 23.—James H. Mandeville, a well-known lawyer of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence.

Mr. Mandeville has been complaining for the past week, but no apprehension was felt of a fatal termination. For some months past he has been despondent as a result of a stroke of apoplexy. His remains will be taken to his old home at Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., for interment.

The story goes that when young Mark Twain (Master Clemens) heard that his father had been presented to the emperor of Germany, he said to his sire: "If this sort of thing goes on much longer there won't be any one left for you to meet except the Ruler of the Universe," which shows that Twain junior is an unfledged chip of the old block.

All the new styles in Oxfords.

J. C. PROSSER & CO.

COLLIDED IN A FOG.

London, April 23.—During a heavy fog this morning in the Bristol channel, the British steamship Earl of Chester collided with the Spanish steamship Soto. The Earl of Chester was so badly damaged that she sank within seven minutes after the collision. The Soto was not so badly injured, and her commander succeeded in running his vessel aground.

Prince Albert Oxfords are the newest.

J. C. PROSSER & CO.

The newly elected queen of the Paris laundresses is Henrietta Delabarre. She was chosen by the universal suffrage of the profession. She is a young girl, 16 years old, fair haired and pale, and was one of the best pupils with the sisters of St. Vincent du Paul. Her part is to ride in a triumphal car at Mi-Careme through the streets. The sisters are very much displeased at her election, and have warned her that the ride may lead to her perdition, but she will not reject the honor.

The Marquis de Mors, whose gay and festive career as a ranchman in this country gave rise to many sensational stories, has broken out in a new place. He has recently been visiting in disguise the cattle markets and abattoirs of Paris, and securing evidence to show that all the condemned meat is purchased by the ring of army contractors and sold to the government at the rate current for healthy animals.

THE SECOR WILL

Filed in the Lucas Probate Court.

The Estate, a Valuable One, Divided About Equally Between Mother and Son — Relatives Remembered.

The will of the late Joseph K. Secor was filed in probate court to-day. It appoints his wife, Elizabeth Secor, and son, Arthur J., as executors.

To relatives the sum of $10,500 was bequeathed as follows:

Hannah Smith, sister, $2,500.
Mary Kinney, sister, $2,500.
Sarah A. Bissell, sister, $2,500.
Thomas Secor, brother, $2,500.
Katie A. Mallet, niece, $500.

To his wife, Elizabeth, the personal property about the dwelling was left, and to his son his interest in the Cedar Point club property.

The remainder of the estate is divided equally between the wife and son.

HAD A SAD ENDING.

An Eloping Couple Killed by a Mad Bull.

Bristol, Tenn., April 23.—News has reached here of a terrible double tragedy which occurred across the border in the mountain region of Kentucky:

Syl. Harvell was a very well-to-do farmer of that section. He had been married about three years and had lived comparatively happy with his wife. A few days ago, however, he made the startling discovery that his wife was intimate with a young man named Alex. Brady, and vehemently abused her for infidelity. Monday night Mrs. Harvell thoroughly saturated with kerosene the bed on which her husband and infant were sleeping and threw a firebrand thereon, then dashed out of the door. The building was soon wrapped in flames.

Among those attracted to the scene by the light was Brady. After looking on a few moments he and Mrs. Harvell started away together across a field, and were attacked by a savage bull and gored to death. Mrs. Harvell lived a few hours and acknowledged the facts as related above.

IS THERE NO APPEAL?

An Important Case to be Decided by the Supreme Court.

Washington, April 23.—An important case will be settled in the United States supreme court on Monday next—that of the right of appeal of criminal cases from the district courts to the United States supreme court.

A man named Cross was convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting his wife. He was sentenced to be executed, but his counsel secured a stay of execution by appeal to the supreme court on a writ of error.

The solicitor general will move to dismiss, and if this motion is granted, it will settle the question of appeals of murder cases to this court and incidentally will prevent an appeal of the case of Howard Schneider to the same court on similar grounds.

WAS PREMATURE.

New York, April 23.—In regard to the dispatch from Rome last night connecting Archbishop Corrigan's name with a possible additional American cardinalate, the archbishop's secretary, Rev. Wm. J. Daly, said this morning to a representative of the United Press: "No information concerning the matter, official or otherwise, has been received here at headquarters."

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

London, April 23.—The daily papers do not look with approval on the proposed monetary conference between the United States and England.

The Times says it is useless to talk of attempting to rehabilitate silver.

The rising of coal in the United States appears to be increasing in a geometrical ratio. It doubled between the years of 1860 and 1870, and again more than doubled between 1870 and 1880, and again more than doubled between 1880 and 1890

It is pointed out that the year 1819, the year of Whitman's nativity, was a year of great babies. John Ruskin, Charles Kingsley, J. G. Holland, Cyrus W. Field and Julia Ward Howe, not to mention Queen Victoria, are among the great ones whom that year ushered into the world.

In the discussion in the St. Louis Medical society over the "human ostrich" in whose remains had been found a collection of nails, tacks, screws and broken glass, one learned physician quoted the opinion of a follower of Henry George to the effect that the freak might have been still alive if he had stuck to the single tacks.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Just now we are selling
A Parlor Suite of six pieces,
Made up in Tapestry or Crushed Plush, finished any way or kind you want,
For $26.25!
If you want a Gilt Chair Stand, Lace Curtains, Poles, &c., you can have them, and it won't cost you over $32.50.
See us for bargains in furniture.
We are the people, and were started up to be noticed.

WALDVOGEL BROS.,
514 and 516 Summit street.

Special—Sixteenth Century Bevel Plate Bed Room Suite, Stand, Rocker, Chair, Mattress, Spring and Pillows for $22.25.

AUCTION.

From residence, 233 Superior street, between Jefferson and Madison, Tuesday, April 26, at 10 a. m., 1 elegant Piano, 8 Bedroom Suits with new bedding complete, 300 yards of Carpet, 1 Range, with kitchen, dining room and parlor furniture.

W. G. ALEXANDER, Auct.

AUCTION.

519 Adams street, every evening, to close out stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

W. G. ALEXANDER, Auct.

Lang & Berger, 613 Cherry st., have a fine line of fancy groceries, cheese, herring, and canned goods. Give them a call.

WARWICKS, UNIONS and THE TEMPLE SCORCHER

Are the best. But if you want a cheap wheel we have the standard makes.

COLTON & HICKOX,
326 Summit street.

WARWICKS, UNIONS and THE TEMPLE SCORCHER

Are the best. But if you want a cheap wheel we have the standard makes.

COLTON & HICKOX,
326 Summit street.

P. (Trade Mark.) & P. KID GLOVES

MANUFACTURED BY Chaumont TRADE P. & P. MARK

MANUFACTURED BY BERTHOLD TRADE P. & P. MARK

MANUFACTURED BY FONTAINE TRADE P. & P. MARK

LAMSON BROS.
Sole Agents for above Brands of Kid Gloves.

FOR THE LATEST AND BEST GO TO MOCKETT'S

ONE OF OUR LEADERS

—IN—

Men's Spring Suits

Is made of Imported Clay Worsted, and the price is

$15.00.

Too much cannot be said in favor of these garments. They are Tailor made, nicely trimmed, and cut after the identical pattern as suits you will pay $25 to $30 for. No doubt about this. If you wish something different and for less money, take these:

GOOD CHEVIOTS, $8, $10, $12, $15.
FINE SERGES, $10, $12, $15.
CASSIMERES, $8, $10, $12, $15.
HOMESPUNS, $10, $12, $15.

All in the newest designs and colorings, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

IN SPRING OVERCOATS

We show the latest styles, newest patterns and finest fabrics—Covert Cloths, Kerseys, Whipcords, Meltons, and many others.

$7, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

The assortment is the largest in the city, and you will pay exclusive merchant tailors from 25 to 50 per cent. more for no better, if so good.

MOTHERS:

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE.

During the past week we received several new shipments of BOYS' CLOTHES. If you have delayed the purchase of your boy's new suit for the purpose of buying him the latest and nobbiest style, delay no longer. We have the suit you have been waiting for. Among the new goods just received is

A Special Line of School Suits

Which we have marked to be sold at

$3, $4 and $5.

These are MATCHLESS BARGAINS and you cannot afford to miss seeing them.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE NEW STYLES IN **"STAR WAISTS"**

We Give a Base Ball and Bat with Every Boy's Suit!

Our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department

Contains the very latest and best things in the market in Men's fixins'. We have by long odds the largest and best assortment in the city, whether it be in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery or Novelties. We call your special attention to the grand stock of

50 CENT NECKWEAR

We show. The assortment and patterns of Silks are simply immense, and the shapes are the very latest.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

213, 215, 217, SUMMIT STREET. MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER 213, 215, 217, SUMMIT STREET.

LAMSON BROS. SOLE AGENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S THEATER

WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

SWEET SINGER

CHAS. A. GARDNER

In his Grand New Romantic Comedy,

CAPTAIN KARL

Under the management of

SIDNEY R. ELLIS.

SEE GARDNER DANCE

—AND—

HEAR GARDNER SING

His ten New, Original and Beautiful Songs, including

"INVITATION TO THE WEDDING,"
"BUBBLE SONG,"
"CRADLE LULLABY,"
"LOVE IS DIVINE,"

—AND—

"THE LILAC."

A company of Superior Excellence, Picturesque Scenery, Beautiful Costumes, Alpine and Echo Choruses, and the famous

Fatherland Tyrolean Quartette

Prices always the same.

PRICES—Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. Matinees, 15, 25 and 35c.

No extra for Reserved Seats at Box office.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH,

Grand Benefit Tendered

E. J. ROME,

Treasurer People's Theater, by

BRADY & GARWOOD.

First time in Toledo of the New Four-Act Comedy,

A MODERN HUSBAND.

(By Alfred Hennequen.)

Presented by an Elegant Company.

Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1. Sale of seats opens Tuesday next at The Model Clothing House.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. E. LANCE,

The Well Known and only

MERCHANT TAILOR

on "Lank's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,

391 Nebraska Ave

Every garment shows a Union Label.

"WASH GOODS"

We are showing very rich and extensive lines in Scotch and French Ginghams, Fine English Satines, Scheuer Rutt Co.'s Organdies, Brandenburg Cloths and all the various grades of plain black Satines. It is the general verdict that this is the largest stock of this kind in the city.

BRO'S

"Millinery"
"Corsets"
"Underwear"
"Kid Gloves"
"Hosiery"
"Handkerchiefs"
"Ribbons"
"Laces"
"Embroideries"

"CARPETS"

This department, as well as others in our establishment, is fully abreast of the times, representing the leading manufacturers and best makes in Axminsters, Moquettes, Velvets and Brussels, together with the greatest variety in Ingrains Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c. &c., &c.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

JOHN J. BARBER, DENTIST,
315 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

J. FRANK COOK DENTIST,
21 Law Building,
Cor. Madison and Superior.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Lucas county, Ohio, I will at the door of the court house in Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 21st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number twenty-three (23), Woodland addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, appraised at $700. Terms of sale cash.

PETER PALKER,
Administrator of Harriet L. Parker, deceased.
sat-apr-23-30-may-7-14

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STILL ROLLING

St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Ailments.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St.

L. C. FLEMING

DENTIST,

1320 Cherry Street.

Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

AMMUNITION

Guns Fishing Tackle.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. C. RUSHMORE

311 MONROE STREET.

NEAR SUMMIT

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases. Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Read! Important! Read!

Dr. C. G. Clark, the Botanic Specialist, with not advertise much but puts his money into fine medicines, and cures hundreds that are flocking to his parlors that have failed to get help elsewhere. He discards their injurious poisons, and cures with the Botanic Remedies.

Dr. Clark has cured many of the worst cases of female diseases without the knife, even Cancers and Uterine Tumors. Dr Clark cures chronic diseases of the brain, ear, eye, nose, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, rectum, blood and skin. Dr Clark is the only specialist in the city for syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and female complaints. If you mean business call at room 6, 419 Madison street, Toledo, O. Consultation free.

MRS M PATCH, Secy

The Frictionless Axle Oil

Is far superior to and much more economical than Castor Oil or Axle Grease for Heavy Trucks, Wagons, Carriages or Buggies. Will not run off the axle in hot weather, and warranted not to gum. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other. Manufactured by

THE ELECTRIC REFINING CO
329 WATER ST., TOLEDO, O.
TELEPHONE 985.

YOU WANT A WHEEL?

Fill this out. It may save you some money.
$150.00 in prizes.

_____, April ____, 1892.

My guess on the number of miles the wheel in your window will run in 96 hours is_____miles.

Name,_____

Address,_____

Bee.

The fortunate ones will receive credit on our books to the amount of prize won, payable at any time within two weeks after May 1st, in one of our Dauntless Safeties.

You are not obliged to buy a machine before you can win a prize.

Will accept no guess after April 29th.

TOLEDO ❋ BICYCLE ❋ CO.

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1892.

HERE'S THE RECORD

Of the Late Lamented Ohio Legislature.

Very Few Important Measures Passed,

But the Debt of the State Largely Increased.

A Scheme to Raid the Direct Tax Fund.

Brief Review of the New Laws Placed on the Statute Books for Lawyers to Knock Out and Dodge.

Columbus, April 23.—(Special.)—It is well known that the late legislature was organized with a fight, and the fight was continually kept up between the Foraker and Sherman factions, to the detriment of the best interests of the taxpayers of this great state.

No matter how meritorious a measure might have been, if it was introduced by a follower of either of the senatorial aspirants the other side would fight the bill and thus defeat a meritorious measure.

They did not bring their factional fight into the appropriation bills, but in everything that had the least shadow of politics either the Foraker or Sherman men would jump onto the measure and the democrats would always vote with the side that wanted to down the other, so as to keep up the contest among the republicans, in order that they might secure a little relief from the many rippers that were introduced by members to tear up the different city governments of the state, and they succeeded in every instance but in that of the Dayton ripper.

The finance committee of both branches of the legislature, after a long contest, placed upon the statute books of the state a bill appropriating between three and four million dollars to pay for the carrying on of the different departments of the state government of the different institutions and within the last few days found out that they were $200,000 short, and introduced a bill in the senate to transfer that amount from the direct tax that had been placed by the democrats in the sinking fund, to the general revenue fund.

The bill passed the senate, but the democrats wouldn't allow it to pass the house under a suspension of the rules, and not having time, in accordance with the constitution it now remains in the hands of the house finance committee, but will be reported back early next session to cover up the deficiencies that will occur this coming fall, and the same will surely be allowed as the emergency board is entirely republican, and of which Governor McKinley is chairman, so that all the hangers-on and political soft snaps that have been created by this legislature will be paid for at the expense of the taxpayer and nobody will be any the wiser until the general appropriation bill is introduced next winter.

Although this session has been an unusually long one, and to many it would seem a busy one, the net result in the way of important legislation is very small. The history of all local legislation pertaining to Toledo and Lucas county have been given in these columns heretofore and in a very concise way the important measures passed by the present legislature are given.

One measure, making it a crime to tap or tamper with electric wires, was passed and its author, Mr. Garber is a telegrapher.

The discharge of the employes by the Adams' Express company, caused Mr. Llewellyn to introduce a bill which became a law, making it a crime to discharge employes belonging to labor unions.

A very important measure to all attorneys, as well as common pleas judges, is upon the statute books and provides that judges may deliver their charges to juries before arguments are made.

Farmer Welsh, of Knox, secured the passage of a bill which permits children in the country to attend the nearest school.

McCoy, of Columbiana, secured for eastern Ohio the passage of a bill providing for an asylum for the insane and a commission to locate the same has been appointed by Gov. McKinley.

Senator VonSeggern secured the passage of a bill of much importance to workingmen. It provides that where they must sue to recover wages, they shall be allowed $5 for attorney fees if they win, and $15 if the case is appealed.

McConnell's Sunday law closing barber shops, meets with the approbation of all tonsorial artists in the state, with the exception of a very few, and it provides for a penalty for any person who may open his barber shop to shave on Sunday.

Llewellyn, of Jackson, secure the passage of a bill making it a misdemeanor for any persons to conduct themselves improperly on steam or street railways, and provides a penalty for the same.

Senator Von Seggern secured the passwhich provides that there shall be but one assessor in townships of more than one precinct.

Prof. Workman, of Hardin, secured the passage of perhaps one of the most important laws of this session. It takes the district schools out of the hands of the local directors and places them in the hands of the township school board, made up of one member from each district.

There was another important school law made this session in the Boxwell bill, for the graduation of country pupils. It provides that on finishing their course they may be examined by the county examiners and given certificates that will admit them to any high school in the state.

Lucas county has in its statesman, Charley Griffin, a worker who is tireless, and the way he has secured the passage of bills to eat up the money of the taxpayers is remarkable. He secured the passage of an amendment to his switching bill of last winter, making a penalty of from $150 to 200 fine for railroad companies charging in excess of regular rates for switching. He also secured the passage of a bill creating eight additional officers, known as "State Factory Inspectors," at a salary of $1,200 a year and expenses.

Senator Phillips has given the county commissioners a law that requires them to employ a duly elected county surveyor, who shall do all the county engineering.

Mr. McGrew, who wanted to be speaker, is the author of a law that provides administrators of estates of imbeciles or insane people may pay valid debts of the same without reducing such debts to judgment.

Mr. Clapp, of Geauga, who is speaker pro tem, looked after the interests of the dairy business by having a law enacted that required all cheese to be labeled, showing the per cent. of its qualities and the grade of the cheese.

Mr. Pudney secured the passage of a bill which imposes a fine of from one to five hundred dollars for counterfeiting trade marks, labels or insignia of labor unions. He also secured the passage of a bill that compels contractors or builders to have erected suitable and strong scaffolds for their workmen.

Mr. Taylor, of Champaign, a strong Sherman man, secured the passage of a bill so as to relieve Gov. McKinley of any trouble in fulfilling his promises, by dividing the state into two oil inspecting districts.

Representative Winn, of Defiance, secured the passage of a bill that requires railway trainmen and telegraphers to have rest for at least eight hours after working 15.

Senators Lampson, Nichols, Fisher, of Preble, and other statesmen too numerous to mention, have had quite a number of election laws passed amending the original Australian ballot law.

Dr. Sterrett secured the passage of a bill reorganizing the national guards so as to conform to the new regular army rules. It reduces the number of enlisted men in each company to 56 and increases the number of companies from 86 to 102. This will cause the discharge of 754 enlisted men, while the quota of officers will remain the same. This bill was passed so that the state could receive supplies that are given by the United States to all states that conformed to the army regulations.

Senator Phillips had an important law enacted which provides the contested election cases must be settled in the county, circuit or supreme court instead of the senate.

Dr. Rorick secured the passage of a bill, creating a canal commission, consisting of two members, to be bi-partisan, appointed by the governor, for the term of two years.

UNIQUE SPOONS

Sent to Several Congressmen from a Silver Town.

Ouray, Col., April 23.—Charles E. Rose has completed two elaborate souvenir spoons which will be presented to Speaker Charles F. Crisp and Richard P. Bland, of the house of representatives. Views of Ouray are etched in the bowls of the spoons. On the under portion of the one sent to Speaker Crisp is inscribed: "The citizens of Ouray, Col., send you this souvenir in token of your heroic stand for silver coinage." The spoon sent to Mr. Bland contains the inscription: "Hero of the people's money, accept this token of our lasting gratitude—Citizens of Ouray, Col."

Another spoon, containing the inscription "Turn me over and see what you made of yourself," has also been made by Mr. Rose and has been sent to Congressman Harter, of Ohio, one of the foremost opponents of the famous silver bill. On the reverse of this spoon is etched a jackass.

THE CONGO RAILROAD.

The Difficulties that are Being Encountered.

Extraordinary Feats of Engineering —A Unique Enterprise in Connection with a Railway.

Brussels, April 23.—Late advices show that the builders of the Congo railroad are now in the midst of their greatest difficulties. Nine-tenths of the engineering problems are centered in the 15 miles. Near Matadi, on the lower Congo, the engineers are compelled to blast out the rock nearly every step of the way. For about three miles the roadbed is dug in the solid rock that rises almost precipitously above the Congo. It then rises up the Mposi valley, one of the roughest spots imaginable.

Every quarter of a mile or less the track will have to be caried across the river on bridges. The first five miles of this difficult part of the road have now been completed, and the work is making good progress on the second section.

By the end of this year the engineers expect to have all their bridges in place and to have the road completed to Palabala, at the summit of the plateau, and then the work will advance rapidly to Kinchassa, on Stanley pool.

The number of workmen has been largely increased of late. The latest mail reports that 2,750 native laborers are grading the roadbed and excavating the rock. The managers are well pleased with the progress they are making. The building of the bridges at Belgium has advanced far ahead of the work on the Congo, and a great deal of material is now on the river ready to be put in place.

The need of the road is increasing every month. The trading stations above Stanley pool maintained by Belgium, Dutch, and French traders have increased to about 100 members and they are collecting a great deal of ivory and rubber, which is now sent to the coast on the backs of men. About 30,000 porters are now employed in the transportation business.

The railroad company is carrying out one work which is unique in the history of railroad enterprises. It has constructed in Belgium three iron buildings for the use of Belgian missionaries. The whole cost is defrayed by the railway company, whose officials say that it will pay them to give this assistance to the missionaries on account of the excellent influence they have upon the workmen and the solicitude with which they look after the health of the black personnel. The company has also taken steps to establish a sanitarium at Kinkanda and has a competent medical staff to care for the sick.

FIGHTING A BURGLAR.

Terrific Contest With a Negro Robber,

Who Had Gone to Sleep in the House He Had Entered and Lost Himself.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 23.—John Edwards, colored, an ex-convict who has served a term for burglary, entered the home of Henry Ettenson, a wealthy merchant of this city, the other night, and concealed himself in a closet. While waiting for the persons in the house to become quiet he fell asleep. In the morning at 4 o'clock he awoke to find himself lost in the house. The noise he made aroused the merchant, who is a stout-built man, and his family. He met the negro in a darkened room down stairs. The burglar had raised a chair to deal the merchant a terrible blow unawares, but the chair instead struck a chandelier above and shivered the globes to atoms. Mr. Ettenson grappled with his antagonist, and while his wife and children were screaming upstairs and occasionally crying for help himself, a contest of strength, lasting half an hour, was begun. The men rolled over the bits of broken glass on the floor. The negro attempted to draw a razor, but the merchant seized his right hand in both of his own and got the burglar's thumb between his teeth and held it fast. The negro yelled with pain and gnawed at the merchant's wrists with brute ferocity until they were torn and bleeding. A boy of 6, a son of the merchant, entering the room, attempted to help his father. The negro kicked a chair toward the little fellow, which struck him in the head with stunning violence. Three neighbors, attracted by the screams of the family, entered the house and bound the negro's arms. He still showed fight, and they were obliged to sit on him until the police arrived. Four men were necessary to take him to the station.

Edwards attempted to commit suicide today, but was unsuccessful. He robbed the merchant's house last fall of a quantity of wine, but Mr. Ettenson did not prosecute him. The shock has well nigh prostrated the whole family.

OUR NATIONAL GAME ABROAD.

Japan has a base ball nine composed of Michigan, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia men.

FARMERS IN VILLAGES

Experiments to be Made in the State of Georgia.

Governor Northen Advocating the Idea.

How the Farmers Can be Benefited by Living Closer Together Instead of on Isolated Farms.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Communal life seems to have taken root in Georgia at last, says the Constitution.

Gov. Northen has taken hold of the idea of village farming and is presenting it to the people of Georgia in his speeches. He advocated it in his own county among his neighbors, proposing to include his own farm in the experiment, and now he is suggesting it in his addresses.

The idea is one that has been taken up with enthusiasm by some of the most sagacious men of the country, including Prof. H. C. White, of the state university, and Mr. Bookwalter, the millionaire philanthropist of Ohio. Gov. Northen thinks it will do more to make country life pleasant, and will solve more of its knotty problems than anything that has been suggested. In his speech at Cordele and Vienna last Friday and Saturday he presented the suggestion to the people and proposed that they take it up in Dooly and make that county an object lesson for the state.

"The idea has been growing on me for several years," said he. "I first tried to bring about the experiment in my own county, and the people held meetings and at one time were very much interested. About that time I was nominated for governor and soon came into office. Since then I have been overwhelmed with work and could not give much attention to it. I have taken it up again, however, and if my position will enable me to set the work in motion, it will be a pleasure to do so.

"Cordele is a wonderful town with its factories, stores, banks and electric lights, where there was an old field three years ago, but I told those people that such towns as this amount to little so long as the country districts languish. I suggested to them that the people of Dooly county have a mass meeting and consider the suggestion of farm villages. If public spirit and the desire to lift the country up does not move the people, I suggested that there was money to be made out of it. In an article in the Southern Cultivator several months ago I pointed out several ways in which village farming may be done. One way is for capitalists to buy up large tracts of land, as Mr. Bookwalter has done in the northwest, and lay it off into sections, with a convenient number of farms and a village in the center, where all the farmers and their families reside. Another plan is for the farmers to get together and arrange the thing among themselves, so that they may get all the benefit of the enhancement of values due to the presence of a village.

"The advantage is that when you bring 50 or 100 farmers together you have a village of several hundred, with its social pleasure, its church and its school, and with a convenient store, butcher's shop and all the comforts of such a community, increasing as it grows in size. Then you have frequent mails, with the probability of a telephone, and as the town grows larger perhaps an electric line or a railroad.

"The idea is not new. It has been in operation in Europe for a long time, but I think we can improve on the European plan. Their method of dividing farms into long strips is not suited to the character of our country. The better plan would be to have the farms in more compact shape and put the village in the center.

"Farm villages will solve more knotty problems of country life than any other one thing. The social intercourse of the village brightens people up, tends to promote public spirit and does away with the dullness and loneliness of rural life.

"At the same time it does away with one of its worst dangers—one that has driven thousands of good farmers to the cities. I cannot illustrate it better than by giving an incident. Not long ago I went to one of the middle Georgia counties to talk to the farmers, and was the guest of an old pupil, who had been a farmer but finally left the country for the town. He had grown poor at farming, but since he came to town he has prospered. While I was at his house his wife said to me, 'Governor, I have often heard my husband speak of you and I would like to hear you speak to the farmers, but if you were as eloquent as Demosthenes you could not persuade me to go to the country.' 'Why?' said I. 'One night when we lived in the country,' she replied, 'my husband did not get home until 10 o'clock and I was all alone in the house. About 9 o'clock a big, burly negro looked in at the window and said with an insolent familiarity of manner, "Miss Sallie, ain't Mr. —— come home yet?"

"'"No,' said I, 'he hasn't come home."

"'"Miss Sallie, ain't you lonely in here by yo'self?"

"'"No," said I.

"'"Miss Sallie, ain't you 'fraid to stay here by yo'self?"

"'I was nearly frightened to death, but with a tremendous effort I nerved myself and replied:

"'"No, not a bit."

"'He repeated the question.

"'"Miss Sallie, you all alone here by yo'self an'you ain't afraid?"'"

"'"No," said I, "I have my gun and pistol right here, Mr. —— never leaves me without something to defend myself."

"'"Miss Sallie, you wouldn't shoot anybody, would you?"

"'"Shoot!" I exclaimed. "If anybody attempted to hurt me I would shoot him down like a mad dog. That's what I keep this Winchester rifle for."

"'With that I frightened him off, although at the moment he was between me and the gun. It was a terrible strain on my nerves, and when my husband came home I collapsed. Very soon after that we came to town, and I never expect to go back to the country any more.'

"This incident," said the governor, "makes plain one of the dangers of country life, and against this the best protection is the village farming.

"When you come to the question of education, the effect is magical. There is no trouble about having a good school in a good-sized village. The people will not be satisfied with five months or with inferior tuition; they will by local contribution add enough to their quota of the school fund to give a full term and good teachers."

WHERE TALL MEN LIVE.

The tallest men of west Europe are found in Catalonia, Spain; Normandy, France; Yorkshire, England, and the Ardennes districts of Belgium. In the United States the thirty-eighth parallel, ranging through Indiana and northern Kentucky, is as decidedly the latitude of big men as the forty-second is that of the big cities. The tallest men of South America are found in the western provinces of the Argentine Republic, of Asia, in Afghanistan and Kaypootana, of Africa in the highlands of Abyssinia.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Royal Academician—So you want to take my water colors to your fair in Chicago? But I hear your structures are not fireproof.

Committeeman—Oh, but we can flood every building from floor to ceiling in two minutes.—Life.

EASILY DONE.

Travel in Europe Not Such Very Hard Work.

A man does not need to be rich to take a trip to Europe, nor does he need to spend much money or much time on the trip.

With a couple of hundred dollars in his pocket and a month at his disposal, he can take passage in any ship of the half dozen always at our docks, go to any one of a score of European ports, pass a fortnight in travel or sight-seeing in any country he may select, and get back here by the end of the month.

All New Yorkers are aware of these facts, yet some of them talk us if it were a big thing, a hard thing, and a costly thing to take a trip to old Europe. It is as easy as sliding off a log, and not much dearer. It is worth doing if a man wants to get something to talk about all the rest of his life, or if he would like to write a book of travel based upon actual observation.

There are several things in Europe that an American may look at with interest after he has taken in all the sights in his own blooming republic.—New York Sun.

STUDYING IRISH.

Chicago Classes in the Ancient Gaelic Language.

Much Interest Taken in This Old Tongue and Its Literature, by Men of Prominence.

Chicago, April 23.—A number of Irishmen, headed by Maurice Crean, have banded together in Chicago, says the Tribune, to study the "most ancient and honorable tongue" in transalpine Europe—their mother tongue, Gaelic.

At a meeting some time ago, organization was accomplished. March 13 the initiative dip into the well of Irish literature was taken. Judge Scales, with the consent of Sheriff Gilbert, of the board of county commissioners, had offered his court room free of rent for an Irish school, and it was there the pupils met.

The class differed from the regulation primer class. All the pupils were possessed of beards and mustaches, and two-thirds of them were bald-headed. Primers were then opened and for the next two hours the improvised class room buzzed with study.

Mr. Crean will make an effort to teach the Scotch and Irish gaels or tongues, which are similar in their fundamental principles. He predicts that in a year those who have attended the classes regularly each week will be able to read Irish books with the aid of a dictionary. By attending classes twice a week, he says, it will be possible not only to read, but also to speak the language. There are no charges for tuition, and the class is willing to take in all Irishmen who are desirous of making an effort to keep the old Irish literature from falling into oblivion. Every Sunday afternoon the class will meet, and before snow flies next fall the group of students, should their expectations prove true, will be able to talk their mother tongue with the same fluency that St. Columbkill, the water hermit, possessed when he journeyed over the Rhine to save the Teuton by teaching them Irish Christianity in his own language.

The study of Irish or, better, the Gaelic tongue in Chicago is no new thing. Six years ago a class of two hundred students met regularly every Sunday afternoon in Judge Knickerbocker's court room, and, under the direction of Mr. Crean, read the stories in the Gaelic primer how the ancient Fiaun Maccauthal, the great warrior giant, drove out the invading Danes, and how the bold King Dathi drove the invading barbarians not only out of the island, but across the Alps as well. The school continued for two years, until Maurice Crean was obliged to give up the work. For a time the classes were held in the Jesuit school, on West Twelfth street, under Wm. Raleigh, but the distance of the school from the heart of the city worked its dissolution, and the students lost their enthusiasm.

The present movement chanced to come to the notice of a traveling salesman, who is a novelist of note, a linguist of ability, and a philologist of much erudition—T. O'Neill Russell, of New York As one of the leading spirits of the famous Gaelic club of New York City Mr. Russell takes great interest in the new work.

Mr. Russell has acquired considerable knowledge of his ancestral tongue, and he is willing to speak of it to any one interested in philology.

"The Gaelic language," said he, "is one of six Indo-Germanic tongues. It is not an unreasonable hypothesis to suppose that it reached Ireland through the Phoenicians, but of this nothing definite can be asserted at present. Of the ancient rise of the Gaelic some idea can be had from consideration of the fact that its only word for August is 'Lughnass,' which means the games of Louis, and that the month was named so by Lughadh, an Irish king who reigned 1,400 years before Christ. Gaelic was the language of Ireland from time immemorial to 1798, and then only in the cities of Dublin and Belfast had English entirely superseded the original language.

"The literature of Ireland is extremely rich and voluminous despite the ravages of war, the vandalism of priests and the oppression of the English. The 'Book of Leinster' alone is voluminous, and it comes down from the eleventh century. The chief treasure of the language, however, is the translated epic of the first century B. C., the 'Tain Bo Cuailgne' the Cattlespoil of Cooley. In this work the vigor and poetry of the Celtic literature is preserved. Prof. Ernst Windisch, of Leipsic, declares that of all the medieval literature the Gaelic is the most valuable, because it is the only one not affected by classicism and because it is cognate with the other Indo-European tongues and greatly facilitates the study of them, especially of Sanscrit."

BOB FORD SQUELCHED.

Himself and Pal Obliged to Leave Creede.

The Slayer of Jesse James Poses a Bad Man, but is Run Out of Town.

Creede, Colo., April 23.—Bob Ford, of Jesse James notoriety, together with a man named Palmer, were waited upon by a deputation of prominent citizens of Creede one morning this week, and politely informed to leave the town and not return to it under pain of leaving the world. They were given until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to make their retreat, and they did not wait for the limit to be up, but left at once for Wayson, taking a carriage to that place, and from there leaving on the first train for Denver.

The reason for this action on the part of our citizens was the highly dangerous pastime which Ford and Palmer indulged in. They paraded up and down the main streets of the camp, each man having two pistols, firing at lamps, windows, signs and anything else that caught their fancy. The officers of the law quietly dropped out of sight, apparently having urgent business in other portions of the camp, and Ford and his partner continued their innocent amusement until overcome by fatigue.

Nobody was hit, but this was not the fault of the shooters, as they fired indiscriminately. The leading business men of the town thought that if the appointed officers of the law did not do their duty it was time for them to interfere, and they did so with good effect.

BUYING LAND IN CHINA

Difficulties Experienced by Foreigners

Who Desire to Buy Celestial Real Estate.

It is Held that the Soil Belongs to Heaven and Not to Private Persons — Objections to Missionaries.

New York, April 23.—A morning newspaper recently published an item to the effect that an American missionary in China desired to purchase some land; that negotiations for the transfer of the property was nearly completed when a report was spread that the missionary was in the habit of killing children. This report reached the ears of the magistrate whose signature was necessary to legalize the transfer of the property, and he refused to consent to the sale.

All this may be true, but to one who knows the queer customs of the Chinese the story is improbable. Probably the rumor that the missionary killed children was spread, but that this was the reason why the sale was stopped is most doubtful.

The Chinese have been obliged to permit strangers to dwell in their country. They never have become accustomed to the "white devils," as they call them, and strenuously object to Europeans or Americans owning land there. In no other point does their conservatism show such tenacity as this. And the trouble rests with the government.

The Chinese government denies the right of a foreigner to purchase one square foot of its territory. Indeed only upon the will of the emperor is conditioned the holding of the land by his own subjects. All real estate, the government holds, belongs primarily and solely to heaven, and thus by divine right to the emperor, as heaven's vice-regent, and his subjects can only lease it in perpetuity. When a foreigner endeavors to purchase land he is informed that "it is not on the market." But the real opposition comes not from the holders of the ground, but from the Mandarins and literati. They try by every means to thwart the efforts of foreigners to buy and of the people to sell.

Trouble begins with the beginning of the negotiations. The deed must be taken to the "Yamen" and receive the magistrate's signature. Without this it is worth less.

This is the match which ignites the fire of opposition. The foreigner is told the deed must be left at the "Yamen" indefinitely. Next the owner of the land is summoned before the magistrate to explain how the transaction came about. Then begins the "persuasion." By threats and often by the vigorous use of the bamboo, he is asked to withdraw from the sale. Often it requires considerable of this "persuasion," but in the end the poor Chinaman is only too glad to comply with the demands of the authorities; for in China they have a habit of executing laws and sometimes subjects, too, in a summary manner.

Without land missionaries cannot build churches. These they must have. Foreign merchants, too, desire to own the property upon which they may build their stores. Of course, land is bought, and churches and stores are erected, but it is always by purchasing as a native or bribing some native to make the purchase.

Missionaries are especially hampered in this matter, for, besides the native opposition, they have to meet the opposition from both the United States and British legations. The French and German nations admit that this right belongs to missionaries, and the United States incumbent under Cleveland frequently declared an adverse opinion.

But the Chinese are not barbarians. The idea that they are was long ago exploded, not only by missionaries, but also by the testimony of every tourist who has traveled at all extensively in the "Flowery Kingdom" and seen the people in their homes.

In the refinements of social life, in true courtesy, in the harmonious relations between the members of the family circle, and particularly in filial love and reverence, they are certainly our equals, and in many respects our superiors. If we at present excel them in scientific development, we have to remember that this has been true only in the last few centuries; that many of our arts, and especially many of our luxuries have come to us from the Orient; and that when our ancestors were roaming the forests with skins for garments and clubs for weapons, speaking a rough, crude, uncouth language and having no alphabet, the Chinese were already a well-organized government, with both schools and colleges, and a very respectable literature.

IN AN EAGLE'S TALONS.

Child Carried Off by the Bird.

Exciting Rescue of the Boy—A Lucky Shot Saves the Youngter's Life.

St. Louis, April 23.—A Raton special to the Globe-Democrat states that a party of tourists witnessed a strange sight near that place a few days ago. While going by a little house near the road they heard the frantic screams of a woman. Several of the men ran to the house and found her standing in the door screaming "My child, my child!" and pointing to an outhouse on top of which sat a big bald eagle with a child about one year old in its talons.

Before any of the party could shoot the noise frightened the bird and, picking up the child, he flapped his enormous wings and started away. The weight of the child, however, was almost too much, and it was impossible for him to rise more than 50 feet above the ground. A Mr. Roberts in the party had a rifle, but feared to shoot, knowing that if the bird was killed the boy would fall to the ground and be dashed to pieces. The half-crazed mother and the party of tourists ran along, keeping as near the eagle as possible. At last the mother implored Mr. Roberts to shoot the bird. Thinking the boy's death was almost a certainty in any event, Mr. Roberts took careful aim and fired.

The eagle gave a scream and began beating the air viciously with one wing, while the other hung useless by his side. It was almost a minute before the strength of the bird gave out, and it began to fall, still holding the boy in its talons. It came down, slowly circling about and getting lower and lower each time and at last reached the ground. The mother rushed for her child, but the eagle began to fight, and it was not until the bird had been killed with the butt of the rifle that the child was released.

The talons of the eagle had got well tied up in the child's clothes, and this had saved the boy's life. He was black and blue in many places from being beat by the eagle's wing, but was not otherwise hurt. The mother told the tourists that the eagle had been about the house for a long time, and had almost become a pet. It seemed to be much attached to a dog owned by her husband, and spent much of its time near the dog's kennel. A few weeks before the dog had shown symptoms of madness and had been shot. Since then the eagle had seemed very vicious.

MAMMA ALWAYS BLAMES WILLIE

Never Dreaming that She Has a Share in the Calamity.

"Babies in the big stores?" said the clerk in the big Fourteenth street emporium. "I should rather say the tots are with us."

"What do the ladies do?"

"Well, the average woman who may come in with a child usually begins by depositing it on the bargain counter. Then she is led away, step by step, looking for this or that, until at last she has entirely forgotten the little burden. This sort of thing will go on for half an hour or so, when suddenly a woman with weeping eyes will come running up to the floor-walker, and say in a blubbering tone that she has lost her dear, darling little Willie."

"Poor Willie is lost, eh?"

"Willie is missing. We try to soothe her as best we may, but her mind is filled with all sorts of terrors, and it is all she can do to keep back the tears."

"Do you find Willie?"

"He is generally found asleep under the counter, and then he is restored to mamma."

"Oh, what a scene!"

"Just so. I never yet knew it to fail. And say!"

"Yes?"

"I never met a woman who would candidly acknowledge, under the circumstances, that she had been careless."

"What does she say?"

"She always says that her dear baby must not be bad and wander away again. Women are strange creatures."

"I pass."

—New York Recorder.

MICHINE MADE WINES.

How Wines are Fixed With Chemicals.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce Takes Action in the Matter and Opposes Adulteration.

Paris, April 23.—The drinkers of French wines in America who eschew the sweet and heavy vintages of their home production, as well as the California vintners whose machine made wines by a chemical miracle become five years old within ten days from the press, will be interested in a report recently made by the Paris chamber of commerce.

The question whether it was permissable to use the salts of strontium to precipitate the excess of plaster added to wine by vintners was referred by the academy to a committee of eminent savants, who reported that for above 30 years the employment of plaster in the manipulation of wines has been general throughout the south of France. A recent law has decreed that the maximum quantity of sulphate of potassium per litre in merchantable wines shall be two grams, and therefore the wine trade demands a method for reducing the quantity of sulphate in wines on hand to the legal limit.

A problem has arisen, too, as to how the pernicious effects of one chemical can be neutralized by the introduction of another without breaking the law.

The committee came to the conclusion that the vintners were playing fast and loose with the health of the public by this introduction of foreign elements into their wines. They considered that, as wine is a natural product, the addition of any chemical substance whatever should be looked upon as a falsification, more especially when the purpose of the substance added is to mask the real character of the wine and deceive the purchaser as to the real nature of the merchandise he purchases.

Their report, in fact, brings wines within the range of the law made for the prevention of adulteration of edibles and drinkables. They define clearly the point where wine ceases to be a natural product and becomes a chemical fabrication, and they emphasize the fact that it is to the interest of no one, either among the merchants, to furnish ground for proclaiming to the world that French wines are artificial products made, not by vintners, but by chemists.

The academy is enjoined to inform the chamber of commerce that it declines to approve of the employment of salt of strontium for deplastering wines and reprobates such practices. For this "deplastering," for the purpose of reducing the contents of the wine in potassium sulphate to the legal limit, not only are the chloride, nirate and carbonate of baryta commonly used, but also the tartrate, acetate and phosphate.

M. Quontin, who submitted the result of a study of deplastered wines to the academy, bore witness to the fact that he deplastering of wines by means of the salts of baryta was not merely a method of falsification of a common alimentary substance, but a real, wholesale manufacture of poisons.

TRIPLETS ARE FREQUENT

And Twins Are Too Numerous to Talk About.

Eastern Pennsylvania has become famous of late for the production of triplets, and last week it added still further to its high record. On Wednesday Mrs. Charles G. Cooper, of Bowmansville, 15 miles south of Reading, gave birth to handsome triplets, two girls and one boy, averaging five pounds in weight. All are thriving amazingly. The father is a young farmer and the family were quite unprepared for the advent of three little strangers at once.

The two sets of triplets born last November at Reading and Mount Carmel, respectively, have as yet met with no accident, and now have every prospect of growth and long lives.

Mrs. Daniel Trout's set, all of whom are girls, weighing eight, nine and seven pounds, respectively, have already doubled their weight, and Mrs. Samuel Spott's set at Mount Carmel, also girls, have become unusually fat and sturdy.

The twins of Mrs. Peter Burns, of Norristown, who a little more than a year ago produced a fine set of triplets, and who in five years has borne 12 children, are marvels of strength and beauty and give flattering promise of longevity.—Philadelphia Times.

THE RUBY.

Its Tint as Beautiful by Artificial Light as by Day.

The color of the genuine ruby is that of arterial blood or pigion's blood, as it is called, says the Jewelers' Review. It is extremely hard, and, after the sapphire, is the hardest of the corundums, which renders it difficult to understand why the earth so rarely gives it up. Its tint is as beautiful by artificial light as by day, and its powers of refraction so great that ancient belief credited it with power of emitting light. The ancients even supposed that it would shine through clothing with undiminished power.

The largest ruby known is one mentioned by Chardin as having been engraved with the name of Sheik Sephy. Another noble ruby is in the possession of the shah of Persia. Its weight is put at 175 carats. A third, belonging to the king of Usapar, was cut into a hemispherical form, and in 1653 was bought for $13,866. A ruby possessed by Gustavus Adolphus, and presented to the czarina at the time of his journey to St. Petersburg, was the size of a small hen's egg.

AND NOW THEY'RE ENGAGED.

Charlie Youngnoodle—Do you know, Miss Alice, that you have sapphire eyes, ruby lips and golden hair?

Alice—Go away! But there is one thing I haven't got.

C. Y.—What's that?

Alice—A diamond ring.—Jeweller's circular.

A Missouri judge presented to the ex-confederate home 58 cents, but they were all very old coins, and are to be sold at auction.

A TALK ON THE WEATHER

Professor Foster Writes to the Bee Readers

On What is in Store for Them in Future.

Causes and Effect of Atmospheric Conditions Discussed from a Scientific Standpoint.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from the 21st to the 25th, and the cool wave from the 23d to 27th. The next storm wave will reach the Pacific coast about the 26th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 27th, the great central valleys from 28th to 30th, and the eastern states May 1st.

The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 29th, the great central valleys about May 1st, and the eastern states about May 3d.

This storm wave will be of about equal force during its whole journey across the continent, and will not cause heavy rains except in very limited localities.

The first storm wave of May for the west will reach the Pacific coast about the 2d, cross the western mountains by the close of the 3d, the great central valleys from the 4th to 6th, and the eastern states about the 7th.

This storm wave will cause heavy rains in a few small localities, while it will absorb the moisture of a much greater portion of the country. The heaviest rains will be east of the Mississippi, and the storm will attain dangerous force in the eastern states about the 7th.

The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 5th, the great central valleys about the 7th, and the eastern states about the 9th.

Very dangerous, destructive storms, including tornadoes, will occur during the last half of May, a more particular forecast of which will be given in my future bulletins.

I am not giving special forecasts by private letters free, but all letters will be answered if stamps are inclosed.

THE NEW TRUTH ENDORSED.

"Truth new-born
Looks a misshapen and untimely growth,
The terror of the household and its shame,
A monster coiling in its nurse's lap
That some would strangle, some would only starve
But still it breathes, and passed from hand to hand,
And suckled at a hundred half-clad breasts,
Comes slowly to its stature and its form,
Calms the rough ridges of its dragon-scales,
Changes to shining locks its snaky hair,
And moves transfigured into angel guise,
Welcomed by all that cursed its hour of birth,
And folded in the same encircling arms
That cast it like a serpent from their hold!"
—Holmes.

Writing for the Nineteenth Century, Prof. J. E. H. Gordon says: "Our views of the phenomena of light and heat, of electricity and magnetism, and even of matter and motion, are rapidly merging into one general theory of molecular physics, which is perhaps best expressed by the vortex theory of Sir William Thompson. According to this theory the whole of every part of space is filled with a fluid called ether, almost infinitely elastic. The historic experiments of Faraday interpreted by the mathematical researches of Clerk Maxwell, have demonstrated almost beyond doubt, that the same ether whose waves carry light and heat from the sun and stars to the earth, also carries the waves of electric and magnetic induction which follow each outburst of solar activity.

Sir William Thompson holds that all that which we know as matter consists of vortices or whirlpools of this ether, which, from their rapid rotating motion, resist displacement, and therefore show the common proprieties of hardness and strength in the same way as a spinning top or gyroscope tends to keep its axis in a fixed direction.

This vortex theory and the movements of the ether of space manifest in electric currents, is identical with the basic principles of electro-planetary meteorology, and were dimly suggested by the eminent Prof. Newcomb in recommending necessary experiments that should be made by the weather bureau. He said, "If properly conducted they should be important to the meteorology of the future. They are so intimately related to astronomy that they cannot be carried to a successful conclusion except in combination with astronomical research."

Prof. Maury is pre-eminent among those scientists who belong to the old school of meteorology, succeeded in making valuable long range weather forecasts for the North Atlantic ocean, and I will quote what he says as to long range forecasts for the continent.

This distinguished meteorologist, after having conferred invaluable benefits upon navigation and commerce by his researches in ocean meteorology, conceived a plan for the observation and study of current weather changes as bearing upon crop production. It was to do for the farmer a service analagous to what he had done for the navigator. Its direct aim was to counteract for the farmers the plots and combinations of speculators in farm products. He confidently appealed to these former services as warranting aid for those he had in view. With a fine enthusiasm he asks: "If I could, with just such a system of research for the sea, sit down in my office and tell the navigator how he would find the winds any season of the year in any part of the ocean through which he wished to sail, am I promising too much when I tell you that by the plan proposed, the relation between the weather and crops is in this age as capable of scientific development as were the relations between sea voyages and the winds twenty-five years ago?" But the appeals of this new Columbus, which were referred to the Smithsonian Institute, were entirely fruitless. In Maury's bitter phrase, they failed "because of the miserable jealousy of certain persons and so-called friends of science in Washington."

W. T. FOSTER.

BLEACHING HORSES.

Clever Scheme of Horse Thieves—Of Course a Woman Did It.

At Batesville, Ark., a recent shooting affray brought into notice a woman known as Sorrel Sue. She had always appeared in public riding a sorrel horse. It was believed she belonged to a gang who stole horses.

A surgeon who was summoned to attend one of her admirers who had been wounded in the row mistook his way and wandered into Sue's cabin. Before he could be hustled out he saw things which aroused his suspicions.

These he reported to Sheriff Timcoe, who with a posse managed to surround the den of horse thieves, capturing Sue and two of her gang. He found that Sue had applied the means of bleaching her own hair to that of her horses. When the posse entered they found a horse, enveloped in a jacket made of rubber coats, being treated to a sulphur vapor bath. The appliances were very ingenious and worked very well.

A black or bay horse would be stolen and run into a bleachery. After its color was changed and its mane and tail trimmed the disguise became so pronounced that without any great risk the animal could be taken in daylight through the very district from which it had been stolen. It was Sue's business to not only superintend the bleaching, but also to ride the animal out of the country.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB.

Out Doors and In, These Bright April Days.

How to Make This Page More Interesting.

Speak Your Minds—An Open Letter—A Woman Out of Her Sphere—Fashionable Wage-Earners—Good Thoughts on Hospitality—A Bit of Eden.

THE BIRTH OF A LILY.

Only a sparkle of sunshine, a tiny sparkle of dew,
And then the beautiful flower gently unfolded to view.

Its snowy leaves slowly opened with a quiver of delight;
Then turned in sweet and glad surprise to welcome the morning bright.

Its heart like a golden chalice was fragrant with odors rare,
Which rose as an incense pure on the breath of the waiting air.

And thus with a gleam of sunshine, and pure as the sparkling dew,
God sends our little child-angels, dear heart to me and to you.

How shall we keep the fair white leaves unspotted by stain of sin?
Only by keeping the sweet heart pure its golden chalice within.

—Ruth Argyle.

THE BEST THINGS.

I said it in the meadow path,
I say it on the mountain stairs—
The best things any mortal hath
Are those which every mortal shares.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeze,
The light without us and within—
Life, with its unlocked treasuries,
God's riches—are for us to win.

The grass is softer to my tread
For rest it yields unnumbered feet;
Sweeter to me the wild rose red,
Because she makes the whole world sweet.

Rich through my brethren's poverty—
Such wealth were hideous! I am blest
Only in what they share with me,
In what I share with all the rest.

—Lucy Larcom.

An interested Householder asks to be informed, what are the terms of the prize contest? Only these: write on the topic—"The Woman's Department in the Newspaper; How Can It Be Made Most Pleasing to the Reader?" All readers of the Club are invited to compete. Let the essays be brief, and to the point; all manuscripts to be in by May 15. Your Hostess hopes for an "avalanche of ideas," that will help her to improve the department every week of its future existence. It is the interested co-operation of many minds that makes spice and variety in such a department and keeps it out of the "cooky and crochet" rut.

In last week's editorial screed on woman's achievements, a confusion of thought appears concerning the Woman's building on the World's Fair grounds in Chicago. The term "Temple" should not have been used, as the "Woman's Temple," in Chicago, is another affair entirely, as we all know. The building on the Fair Grounds, designed and planned by woman, inside and outside, was completed first because women had the preliminary work, which was given them to do, performed promptly in season. The building was erected, of course, by the workmen in the employ of the general building board. You see we do not want any credit that does not belong to us.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Dear Girls: I am not going to lecture about lectures, but I want to tell you some things I have been learning during the past week. It has come to me very forcibly that there are more things in this world than Horatio or any other philosopher ever dreamed of. And yet, our University Extension lecturer tells us that the discoveries, inventions, creations, plans and predicaments of civilization move in cycles. There are some things the Egyptians know how to do, the process of doing which, is a blind mystery to us of this digging, delving, pushing, climbing, hustling age.

Our scientists cannot conjecture how the great stones of the pyramids of Gizeh were ever hoisted and placed. They cannot embalm the dead as Cleopatra was embalmed. But that's no matter with Horatio and his declaration. After anything has been hidden, buried, forgotten long enough, it's new to its new discoverer and to those who realize and understand it for the first time.

That the Greeks studied forms of art and beauty in their daily thought and life—as we are told repeatedly by books and sculptured images, leaves no lasting impression. But when an apostle of Delsarte comes to your very door and reveals to you a beautiful world about you, and within you, all uncultivated, it is like the opening of a new book to fresh pages, or of a door to the inner temple whose existence was scarcely known or bothered about. We have the Puritan ancestral strain so strong in our natures we move slowly in the direction of art culture. Our forepatents considered the appreciation of the beautiful a heinous sin and enjoyment of life in any way as something to be frowned upon. The voice of the world today is "will it pay?" and "attend to business, business, business." For a man to neglect all social diversion, all home companionship, art, music and all the graces and courtesies of life, for the sake of business, is accounted a noble martyrdom.

But, in these latter days, there are men and women going up and down the country, on platforms and in print, preaching a new gospel. A new sect of Protestants has arisen. They tell us that even the homely, practical things of life, may be made artistic. That it is our duty to make ourselves happy and beautiful; to wear becoming colors; to cultivate the body as well as the soul; to learn grace of movement and expression; to put ourselves in harmony with the curves and colors of nature, instead of elbowing our way at sharp angles, with our teeth set, our lips drawn in, with only duty and determination on our program. It should be our concern to wear well-fitting, becoming garments, to make the interior of our homes harmonious, and above all, give to ourselves, our clothes and our houses, individuality. Why should every woman on the street loop her curtains and tie her bonnet strings just as every other woman does? It's tiresome, it makes us worried to death with monotony.

Somehow, just to hear this kind of talk makes one feel savage and independent and defiant and more enthusiastic of Me. To hear it said that it is not wicked to enjoy leisure and lovely things and pleasant society. This is only a beginning of the splendid rebellious things I have been taught during the past week or so, and if I really thought the exultant mood would last and I could go around day after day without restraint or repression for fear of what "somebody" would say, I could take fresh courage. For the love of its doctrine of freedom and individuality, I am a thorough convert to Delsartean teaching though I have heard only two full-fledged lectures. More Anon.

BARBARA.

OUT OF "HER SPHERE" AGAIN.

Perhaps you read about the "Sisseton Reservation" opening and settling all in a day or an hour or such a matter. Did you read that a woman was the first person on the new territory and the first to file a claim? She rode forty-five miles in one day alone and unattended, slept in a tent at night and rode twenty-five miles the next day and located her farm. The Washington Post man says,

That is the type of American girl to be proud of; in olden times she would have been canonized and worshiped as a saint. As it is, she will probably be courted and married, but it is safe to say that she will always be the head of the family.

Well, a man more capable than she might be not easy to find, and if he were less capable, why shouldn't she be "the head." It would be great luck for him. The Post remarks, also:

It is doubtful if, with all the rivalries and jealousies and hot-headed controversies that characterize the opening of a reservation to settlement, there would have been a man in the whole outfit mean enough to have disputed Miss Effie's choice even if she had brought up the rear instead of leading the procession.

This illustrates the argument of the screed on the subject, last week, at the Club meeting. While scholarly divines in their pulpits and studies are descanting upon the danger of women losing their femininity if they are allowed to enter what men have determined upon as the field of men's occupations, women are going quietly forward and doing the interdicted things, and other men—even the riotous hustlers for the new lands—are treating them with the utmost chivalry and kindness, to the extent of assisting them in their efforts. We are told that the new town located where Miss Effie Stauffer drove the stakes for her claim is to be named "Effington," in honor of the plucky young woman. While things like this are allowed to go on it sounds a bit funny to hear serious argument that to allow women to vote at church conferences and for school officers might destroy her refining and elevating influence and all that!

FASHIONABLE WOMEN WORKERS.

"What does the fashionable young woman of to-day amount to?" he asked with fine scorn, rolling a fresh cigarette deftly.

"More, I am afraid, than the fashionable young man of to-day," I thought as I watched him saunter down the street, especially in a financial way; for, whereas, a fashionable young man "abhors with unanimity any earthly kind of work," the young lady in question is not at all averse to earning a little pin-money for bon-bons or an Easter offering, even though she compete at lowered prices with her poorer sisters.

"Should Rich Women Work for Money" was the subject of an article in a recent number of Harper's Bazar (by Kate Upson Clark), from which I quote: "These women who have husbands or some other means of support can, of course, afford to work very cheaply. In the same way the daughter of well-to-do families go into the shops as saleswomen. They have no board to pay, but simply care to get enough money to clothe themselves. * * * All these movements force the ruling rates down, until the poor girls who depend upon their wages for their support cannot make both ends meet. * * * Women who want to take care of themselves, in part, will underbid women—or men—who are obliged to wholly support themselves, unless the latter get into work which the former cannot do."

A few years ago any extra help needed at the stores during a busy season was furnished by men, but they usually have others dependent on them for not only luxuries but the necessities of life, and they could not work for two or three dollars a week. But the girls can and it is the girls who do the work now. If I do not go into the store at less than living wages some one else will who needs the money no more than I do, so why should I refuse the dollar rolling up-hill towards me? It is all the fault of the system of the age in which we live, the money reverence.

Rich men work for money, it is true, but they do not go into the same lines of trade in competition with the real wage-earner, who relies on his daily earnings to support himself and family. With him it is a very real thing to work and win money and he does not propose to work cheaply for the mere sake of working; necessity sometimes drives a man to that extremity inclination never does.

But work in the world is a quite new thing for women and they take it up with the same zest that they do any other fad; it is hardly an earnest thing to them, these well-to-do women. But may it not become a question of expediency well worth their thought in this country, where one who is to-day's favorite may be ignored by to-morrow's fortune? Can women feel so secure that they can afford anything which will make their possible lot harder? While they are working for a few luxuries the necessities may be withheld and then to obtain those they will find only the half-occupied field of domestic service with its innumerable branches. And if they prefer to starve to doing this, why they will have to, that is all. It will hardly make the conditions any easier to know that in a great measure they are accountable for the situation. The laws of trade are not going to give way for the suffering of even thousands of women.

* * * * *

There was a truth in the address that lodged in my mind: Every virtue has its negative as well as its positive side; contentment may mean that the cushions are easy or it may mean a resignation to Divine will. PRAC.

Sandusky, April 13, '92.

Our old-time Householders remember "Hazel Gordon," and the pretty bits of verse she used to bring to us. Like many others of the olden circle she has spread her wings and flown away, but we get, now and then, wafts of song on the airs that wander back and forth in the reading world: In the current number of Lippencott's she has this dainty verse:

"The days of April" they are sweet, so sweet,
Flushing with tender green the meadow ways,
When June will dance with her gay, gladsome feet,
To music of a thousand warblers' praise.

"The days of April" they are fair, so fair,
With precious promise in the budding flowers,
Promise of days all radiant, fresh and rare,
Mellowed by gentle dews and fleeting showers.

"The days of April" they are green, so green!
And maple buds grow brilliant in the sun,
Golden the brookside with the cowslips' sheen,
And fragile wind-flowers steal out one by one.

"The days of April" they are dear, so dear,
To hearts grown weary of the winter cold,
Longing for sunny skies all blue and clear,
For birds to pipe, and blossoms to unfold.

"The days of April" they are bright and coy;
But one glad April, years and years ago,
Held more of charmed hope and love and joy
Than all my life again can ever know.

HEART VERSUS EYES.

Still bloom the roses with their old-time sweetness
Round this dear cottage in my native land;
Trimmed is the hedge with all its wonted neatness;
The old elms stand.

Still slopes the lawn in beautiful gradation,
Like a soft carpet of the richest green;
Still leaps the fountain with its light pulsation,
Brightening the scene.

Years have not changed it; now as then the river
Winds in the distance like a silver stream;
Through the old orchard still the sunbeams quiver
And brightly gleam.

Ah! but no voice of sweetest modulation
Nor rippling laughter greets my listening ear;
All the bright scene but breathes in desolation,
My darling is not here.

TWO GOOD PAPERS

On the Now Familiar Topic—Home Partnership.

In the beginning God created man and pronounced him good, but a partner was needed; thus a home partnership was established with the Creator's own sanction, a joint possession in each other, each endowed with different attributes. He with strength, she with love. He to win with his strong arm the fruits of toil, not in self interest, but with the knowledge that on his capacity depended the stability of the firm.

A true partnership consists in intelligent co-operation and participation in each other's pursuits and enjoyments. Strict responsibility for the man and for the woman is the safeguard of the system. All homes and business partners should be on an equality; any advantage of one over the other is to be deplored, or any right claimed not accorded the other. Inequality is a death blow to a perfect partnership, but a dissolution is not always most desirable. Man can never dispense with a God-given command, and the wisest communities never prosper without its members are married partners. Respect is essential and brings happiness. Truthfulness should be certain and sacred.

It is in the home partnership a man's feelings are awakened; he learns to live for others while obeying his highest instincts, and presses on persistently to promote the welfare of the loved ones there. "The absence of a loved partner is the divinest thing in life missed." That woman's nature is to love and be loved is an acknowledged truth. No company can be organized that elevates and humanizes the parties like the home.

In our present state of society nothing is more repugnant than a home partnership without ability to maintain it. The consequence is a frightful frequency of divorces; the trouble is, obligations were entered into without sufficient thought of the responsibilities assumed.

No one should enter into any plan or partnership without conscientiously doing to the very best of his or her ability. Sickness, pecuniary affairs, children, one or all combined tend to worry and annoy the mind, and unless patience, that bond of peace, exists in the hearts, sharp words and bitter sarcasms ensue. All have unhappy hours, married or single. Sensible married partners do not seek divorce, but patiently endure misunderstandings. Patience is the essence of true love, and should endure through a life time.

In most homes where a wife's frugal management helps acquire, she is a silent partner in money affairs, to her grief, and his shame. But when a man loses his wife, is bereft of her aid and counsel, which is something money cannot buy, and the tie is assumed a second time, he sometimes comes to understand a little more about equality in partnership.

LIDA.

A BIT OF EDEN

To Be Found on Long Island—Pleasant Descriptive Letter.

It is said the Greeks worshiped Venus under the name of Myrtilla, this flower being the emblem of love. But to the American heart all flowers are dear, from the chaste little violet to the queenly rose; and in this springtime season when the fancy turns lightly to thoughts of "flowering shrub and blossoms rare," a brief description of what is perhaps one of the most beautiful garden spots on this green earth may not be uninteresting.

About twelve miles from the city of New York, in one of the most fertile parts of Long Island, is situated this modern Eden, which its owner, John Lewis Childs, has named "Floral Park." It is one vast garden laid out by an artist, who has studied the greatest of all masters, Nature, and is dotted with the cosy little homes of those connected with the business—if that can be called business which seems to the visitor only a pleasure. But business is done here and extensively, too; so well done and with so little friction that the dreamer is not disillusioned by the evidence of thrift on every hand. A railroad runs directly through the garden, thirty trains passing daily between New York and Brooklyn and Floral Park station; here, too, are freight, express, telegraph and postoffice, these facilities being necessary not only for the conducting of the large business done, in this country, but all over the world, special attention being paid to a select quality of seeds, bulbs and plants which have been sent successfully through the mails, even to China, Japan, all parts of Europe, Australia, and several parts of Africa.

This little village of verdure contains about thirty other buildings for packing and drying seeds and bulbs, storage shops and dwellings, besides two large seed stores and three sets of greenhouses.

A building which is of interest to all visitors is the large establishment in which is printed the Mayflower, a 16-page paper devoted to florticulture. Ground is broken, however, for a new home for the Mayflower, its rapid growth making it necessary to provide increased facilities. The building will be ready for occupancy by June, and will be equipped with the most perfect machinery of modern times. In these days every business must have a newspaper of its own. In this connection might be mentioned the handsome spring catalogue sent out by this house, the covers and colored plates of which are said to be the finest ever made for a similar work, their cost alone being over $24,000, and the engraving $5,000.

From the above facts and figures it will be seen that business is done on a rather magnificent scale, and considering the lavish expenditure, it is not to be wondered at that the results are so satisfactory. Besides the nine acres of beautiful park, the grounds extend for a long distance in every direction, covering an area of 150 acres. Imagine acres of lilies, tube-roses, gladiolus, and amaryllis, besides the acres devoted to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables of every variety.

When Mr. Childs started in the florist business, 18 years ago, he did it from pure love of flowers and gardening; he had no thought of building up so great an enterprise and only a few dollars capital was employed. He attributes his success to the fact that it has always been his ambition to have his customers succeed in the cultivation of their flowers and gardens. He argues that between people who love and cultivate flowers there is always a bond of friendship and sympathy, and buying and selling between them can never be a mere matter of dollars and cents. However that may be, it is certain there is no lack at Floral Park; that it is a most delightful spot, and will be viewed by the visitor according to his lights. To the poet it will seem a dream of beauty; to the utilitarian a development to American pluck and energy.

JEANNETTE.

SCRAP BASKET.

Rondeau.

Long ago, when youth was gay,
We two dreamed our lives should grow
Like two flowers in one sweet May—
And we told each other so.
You have gone: Time's fingers gray
Blind my eyes with showered snow;
Hope and youth look far away—
Long ago.

Yet the summer winds, I know,
Will blow soft, one perfect day,
Melt the snows and roses strow:
"Ah, what cold winds used to blow
When I was alone," you'll say—
"Long ago!"

Two interesting little anecdotes of two of the most famous of British authors come almost coincidently from across the water. Professor Blackie relates that one Sunday evening when he was calling on the Carlyles, and the Sage of Chelsea talked on unremittingly, without allowing Mrs. Carlyle a word, he went over to the philosopher, shook him by the shoulders, and shouted, "Let your wife speak, you monster!" The other reminiscence, told by Mrs. Hardy, the novelist's wife, of Sir Walter Scott, is that on one occasion when Sir Walter informed his wife that he was to receive a large sum for a certain book, Lady Scott replied, "Ah! then I can buy a new carpet."

One man's experience would go to show that cooks, like poets, are born, not made, and even a diploma from a regular cooking school may mean much or little. He moans:

"Go stand where I have stood, go feel what I have felt, eat clammy, half-cooked food, and fish and eggs that smelt. Go take what I have took, go bear what I have bore, throw teacups at the cook and swear as I have swore. Go live on juiceless steak, and soggy bread, half-baked; at midnight lie awake and ache as I have ached. Go do what I have done—go make yourself a fool; by winning as I won, a girl from a cooking school."

Queen Victoria has written two books which have never been published. They are volumes of travel, and recount her impressions of various places on the continent. She has been so annoyed, it is said, by the criticisms of her published works, that she has refused to have these manuscripts put into print. They will be published after her death.

There may be times when silence is gold, and speech silver; but there are times, also, when silence is death and speech is life—the very life of Pentecost.

There is something in every phase of the spring time, from the pungent odor of the budding woods to the smell of the newly-plowed ground that is dear to the northern heart. To see the black, gnarled, dead-looking vine against the wall come forth into leaf and blossom, all its stiff angles curving into lines of beauty; the gray, awkward, sprawling orchard trees put on their pink and white garments, beautiful as a maiden on her bridal morning—a strain of an old, old song runs:

"There's beauty all around our paths if but our watchful eyes
Can see it in fair Nature's form and through her lowly guise."

A later writer has warned poets and the rest of the world—

"O poet, range not over-wide
Lest what thou seek be haply hid
Among the green leaves at thy side
Or shut within the daisy's lid."

Pink bonnets, trimmings, flowers and bits of pink color are seen everywhere, and it is more than likely that the rosy shade will have a special vogue given it during the summer. The shade of pink preferred is the real rose Du Barri, the most delicate of tints. It combines very effectively with pale green, and a most charming large hat is elaborately trimmed with green grasses and velvet roses of the proper pink shade.

A nation's boast is a nation's bone,
As well as its strength of mind,
And the culture of either of these alone
Is the doom of the nation signed.

For the days are gone when a special race
Took the place of the gilded vane,
And the merit that mounts to the highest place
Must have bone and sinew and brain.

Mrs. Garrett Fawcett, the widow of the blind postmaster-general of that name, is the best platform speaker in England, and has a simple and pleasing manner.

RECIPROCITY IN HOSPITALITY.

The tendency of commercial reciprocity is to bring nations into closer contact and amicable relations. It is not only an aid in the exchange of material interests, but is also the promotive agency of higher objects with civilized people, as the mutual benefit of science, art and social refinements prevalent in each respective country.

The principle applied to larger bodies will answer in the closer sphere of domestic life, the present topic, mutual profit, meaning the genuine, true hospitality. Not in the sense of the conventional and tiresome afternoon or evening reception, the payment of indirect tax for your social position.

An invitation extended to a true old friend, possibly a school-mate in happy youth, now passed—or to a dear kinswoman for a weeks' recreation from exerting duties into a heaven of rest, cementing love and friendship by reviving affections and pleasant old associations, is well worth the sacrifice of some personal comfort.

Who has not read the many suggestions in papers or magazines as to the duties devolving upon the hostess and the etiquette to be observed by her towards her guest. Verily! it requires the strong and brave resolution of a woman with a very long purse besides, to follow the mandates of those dictations; to comply with them is to revolutionize and up-set your entire mode of life on whatever scale you live.

Still there are many women of good sense and lesser pretensions situated pleasantly, who venture to receive an intimate friend as guest, and to those last a few hints as to reciprocity favors and having a pleasant time, will not be amiss.

When a guest has been assigned a room to herself she should scrupulously confine her belongings, like hat, gloves, umbrella, etc., to this allotted space, as any extra work involved on servants is often very embarrassing to the household.

No lady, whatever her social standing, will hesitate to tidy her own apartment, it being a pleasant occupation, while others are preparing for a day's arduous work often on the guest's account. The little painstaking of saving additional labor will reward the hostess and insure the good will of servants, the latter by no means the smallest consideration in these times.

At times, when husband and wife begin to discuss some measure of domestic arrangement, absent yourself quietly, as they, hindered by your presence, might feel some delicacy in giving the subject its full and desired attention.

If the fortunate sharer of a bath-room, that acme of civilization, after enjoying its comfort and luxuries, leave it in as good order as when you entered.

When on a jaunt by yourself or visiting acquaintances, be particular to promptly arrive in time to meals; it does interfere disagreeably with the rules of a well-regulated household to delay dinner or tea and have the food spoiled.

Though her own tact is reminder enough to the guest of her being equally polite and courteous to those of inferior position where she is enjoying the attentions of all, it will not be superfluous to mention that a little liberality to servants is a great enhancement of pleasure and good cheer all around.

Finally, be you ever so great an admirer of ceramic art, scanning all the bric-a-brac of the house, never notice this most antiquated of all, in fact, its dating is since Adam and Eve began housekeeping—the domestic jar, which is sometimes displayed unexpectedly. The shutting of your eyes, or to say ears, will be gratefully acknowledged as a fine discretion on your part, by both host and hostess.

MRS. T. HEART.

Toledo, April 14, 1892.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE HOME.

"Wherefore a man shall leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh."

So spake Adam upon beholding the beautiful partner which God had formed for him. What can be plainer or more forcible than this beautiful description of the partnership which God has ordained to exist between husband and wife. Whoever arrogantly attempts to find happiness in married life without this God-sanctioned unity is as a builder of a Babel's tower, and discord and misunderstanding and defeat shall overtake him as surely and completely as it overwhelmed those haughty builders.

A home without unity is as a body without a soul. The form is there but the spirit has not been breathed into it.

* * *

The divided home is discordant, chaotic and dangerous; the united home is orderly, harmonious and beautiful. Where the wise and good seniors of this great firm are truthful and trustworthy there is much reason to hope that the precious junior members, the dear children, will grow in wisdom and in grace; be truthful, honest and fearless in the discharge of duty.

"All harmony proceeds from the octave," though no two notes are alike. So all earthly happiness, and a hope of eternal bliss, is to be found in the blending of contrasting but not contradictory wills which are united and submissive to the Divine will. The beauty of the rainbow is in a happy combination of beautiful colors. The sublimity and grandeur of the firmament consists in its brilliancy, its variableness, its vastness, its great elevation, and above all, in its unfailing obedience to the majestic plan of the Creator.

The glories of the partnership of the home are the blending of will, memory, understanding, faith, hope and charity, and a constant and united effort to do the will of "Our Father in Heaven."

AUNTIE TOILER.

Sandusky.

ORDER YOUR DIAMOND.

"I have had my diamond engagement ring three months now, and you can't imagine how economical it is," she said to her friend in the street car.

"Why, dear, how do you make that out?"

"Haven't worn a pair of gloves since I had it."

"But," asked the other, "it doesn't keep your hands warm, does it?"

"Doesn't it? Just try one yourself. You've no idea how comfortable it is."—Detroit Free Press.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The Paris police seem at last to have become alarmed at the bold way in which the anarchists have been leaving their cans of dynamite around, and so they have taken hold of the matter with some display of energy. There are two very good reasons, however, why no one need fear that these revolutionists will accomplish anything at all in keeping with their malignity. The first is their own cowardice. It will be noted that in all these discoveries of attempted explosion the scoundrels have done nothing more than to drop their dynamite in a corner and then escape. The second is that modern explosives require careful handling if they are to do their full work. Dropped in any open space they are scarcely more dangerous than so much gun powder. There are no reasons, however, why the police and the courts should not do their full duty toward these would-be assassins.

* * *

Not a charming picture is that presented by the young republics of South America, if the reports that come from that continent are authentic—a plot to kill the probable president-elect of Argentina, not only discontent but open outbreaks in the state of Rio do Sul in Brazil, an ex-president conspiring against the peace and quiet of Peru and an open revolution in Ecuador. The weak point in the governments south becomes apparent at the times of the change of their heads. It gives the opportunity to such adventurers as may wish to push their claims, and in the present state of public sentiment they have no trouble to gather a crowd about them and no difficulty in getting them to resort to arms. It will be the best thing that can happen to those countries when their people lose their respect for their revolvers, if such a change can ever occur.

* * *

Clark E. Carr, minister to Denmark, is traveling in Russia. He says that what has struck him most forcibly in the czar's domains, next to seeing the poor people all clad in sheepskins to ward off the cold, was the feeling or order and perfect security that prevails. "When you arrive at your hotel," says Mr. Carr, "you are asked for your passport and the next day it is returned to you with a lot of chicken tracks on it which you cannot read, but which means that you are all right, and that while in the city you will not be molested as long as you behave yourself." Doubtless this is all true, for even a convict in Siberia could not complain of any lack of "perfect security."

* * *

The matron of a well-managed foundling institution in this city, when interrogated the other day, said: "I am almost convinced if little babies were left to themselves they would form a curious language of their own. In it sounds soft and simple would predominate, and gestures would form half of the conversation. Have you ever studied the faces of these little sprites and seen their big, bright eyes twinkle and their chubby little fingers and dimpled hands restlessly move without ceasing, day in and day out? Their language would be cute enough and all monosyllables. Without much talk they manage to communicate with each other so as to be understood, and curious little sounds will express their pleasure, disgust, contempt, love or hate. Of course we call it 'baby talk' or 'infants' prattle,' but if they were to work out their own way of communication it would be a regular built language, and a complete one, too.—Philadelphia Press.

* * *

"Lynch law" is a modern synonym for the prompt and effectual infliction of the popular will without due recourse to the legal tribunals of justice. Out west "Judge Lynch" is supposed by a grim, popular fiction to be the presiding officer, but who he originally was history says not. Theories are "as thick as the leaves of Vallambrosa or the snowflakes of a March blizzard." That, however, which bears upon its face the expression of greatest credibility is one which goes back to colonial times.

On the lawn before the old family mansion in Lynchburg, Va., still stands the famous walnut tree under which Tories and other miscreants were punished. Death was never inflicted. "Thirty-nine stripes on the bare back was the usual penalty for giving information to the British or for minor crimes, the culprit being tied to the tree. Part of it is dead, as it is at least 150 years old, but the rest bears an annual crop of nuts. After receiving punishment the victim had to shout "Liberty forever!" Such is the Virginian account of the origin of the phrase "lynch law," and it is more than likely that from this acorn of expression of popular indignation grew the spreading oak of lynch law as it is understood in modern times.

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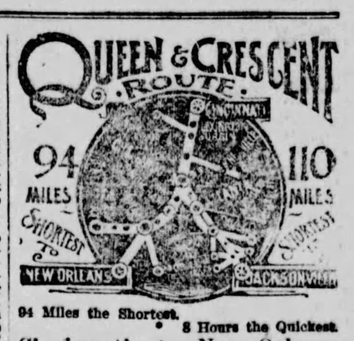

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THE RESURRECTION.

Rev. Dr. McGaw's Easter Sunday Morning Discourse,

In Which He Feelingly Alludes to the Departed.

From His Own Congregation During the Past Year—Consolation Found in the Word of God

Rev. Dr. McGaw's Easter Sunday morning discourse on "The Resurrection and the Immortal Life" is given below:

"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me though he be dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?"—John 11:25, 26.

Jesus here speaks the words that we all want to hear. He has the words of eternal life. Here is the secret of his power over human hearts. The words that he speaks are spirit and life. They are words of courage and hope, not of fear and despair. This is why Jesus has held the attention of the world for nineteen hundred years, and why he unceasingly gains the attention of men as the years go by. People love to listen to the prophets of hope. They will not for any length of time give attention to the prophets of despair. Have no fear that our Lord will ever lose his hold upon the hearts of men. He will not, he cannot, as long as men love life rather than death, and as long as they prefer good news to bad news, and as long as they prefer affirmation to negation. We who now believe in Jesus have an unvariable answer to those who would draw us away from him. To whom shall we go if we turn away from Christ? He has the words of eternal life. Who can offer us anything better, who can offer us anything so good, so desirable as that which we have in him?

Those who have no faith in Christ cannot but acknowledge the desirableness of what Christ offers to his followers, and cannot but wish that his words might be found true, and that they themselves might have such an assured hope of everlasting life as those have who cherish an abiding and unwavering faith in Jesus as the Lord of life.

No sweeter words ever fell on the ears of Martha or of any mourner than those which I have just read; we want to hear them again and again; for they can never grow old or out of date until bereavement, separation, and sorrow shall be unknown. "Friend after friend departs." Whither do they depart, when they vanish from our mortal sight? Where are they now? If we can think of our departed friends as alive, although for the time being shut out from our view by an impenetrable veil, our sorrow will be comforted and our grief assuaged by the thought that we shall see them again.

We love to hear these words of Jesus because of the hope which they awaken in our hearts concerning our own future. We, too, shall go hence. Of that we are well assured. A few years ago we were not, a few years hence we shall be here no more. Now, if we have good reason to believe that the change which we call death is really a departure and not a cessation of being, that it is a change for the better in our mode of existence, we shall cease to look upon death as a thing to be feared. The angels that apeared to the women at the sepulchre of our Lord were clothed in white, the emblem of hope, not in black the emblem of despair. When we come to understand what death really is to those who are joined to Christ we shall look upon the death angel as clothed in white not in black.

Now let us meditate upon the strong words of our Lord as to his power over death, and let us see what there is in them for us of cheer, of comfort, of strength. Jesus says, "I am the resurrection and the life." This is an assertion of his power over death. It imparts confidence to us to listen to words so positive and decided. Our Lord was habitually calm and self-possessed. He was not an enthusiast, carried away by excitement, and given to uttering words in a state of excited feeling that would require modification when the moment of calm reflection arrived. Hence the fact that Christ here so calmly and confidently affirms his lordship over death awakens in our hearts, as the words when first spoken awakened in the heart of Martha, a conviction that they are the words of truth and soberness.

Christ knew the full import of his words, and he uttered them with perfect deliberation. We feel that they must be true.

But we have more than the words of Christ to assure us that he possesses the power that conquers death. Before this time he had gone in the house of Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue, and found his little daughter fallen into the sleep of death. He took her by the hand and gently awakened her, as easily as you would awaken your child from an afternoon nap.

As he was about to enter the city of Nain he met a funeral procession going out. It was the funeral of a young man, the only son of his mother and she a widow. He called a halt in that procession, called back the young man to life, and restored him to his mother. Martha doubtless knew of these facts, and her knowledge emboldened her to suggest that even although Lazarus was dead and buried, if Jesus would ask for the restoration of his life his prayer would be heard. Jesus proved his words to be sober truth by what he did at the grave of Lazarus. The stone having been rolled away from the door of the tomb at his command, he stood and cried with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth;" and the dead man heard that voice of the Son of God and came forth alive. Who that witnessed that event could ever after doubt that Jesus spoke the truth when he said "I am the resurrection and the life?" But the crowning proof that the words of Jesus are true is given in the event which Easter day specially commemorates; the event which every Lord's day commemorate—our Lord's own rising from the grave.

I am not surprised that the disciples were in despair after the crucifixion of the Lord, and that none of them expected him to rise from the dead. He had tried hard to get them to understand that he had to die in order to accomplish the purpose for which he came into the world; but it was impossible for them before the event to grasp the thought of a crucified Savior. When they saw him actually dead, and knew that his body was laid in the grave, it seemed to them that all was over. They could not believe that he could come forth from the grave.

What could they do, now that their Leader was gone? There was nothing that they could do. Nothing was left for them to do but to disband and return to their former occupations, and acknowledge that all their hopes for the deliverance of Israel had been dashed to the ground. That was what they must inevitably have done, had not Jesus again appeared among them to assure them that he was alive for evermore. The period during which Jesus lay in the tomb was the darkest hour that the disciples ever knew. All the glorious hopes they had ever cherished concerning the Kingdom of God were buried with Jesus in the tomb of Joseph. But Jesus came forth at the appointed hour from that tomb. He showed himself alive to his disciples by proofs and tokens that left not the least shadow of a doubt in the minds of any of them that the Lord was risen indeed. Then they knew for a certainty that he spoke the eternal truth when he said, "I am the resurrection and the life." His going down into the grave and coming up again out of it was to them, as it must ever remain to us, a demonstration of the fact that Jesus has the power of an endless life, and that he is the conqueror of death.

What follows from this? It follows that those who are joined to Christ share with him in the life that he himself possesses in inexhaustible fulness. Therefore those who are Christ's can never die. But when we say that those who are joined to Christ cannot die, are we not contradicting a fact of experience? Did not Martha to whom these words were first spoken die? Did not John, the beloved disciple, after having lived to a good old age, until people began to think that he would tarry till the Lord should come again—did he not die? Did not Peter and Paul die? Yes and no. They died in the sense that they ceased to live in the flesh here upon the earth. But in the sense that they ceased to exist they did not die. Is there no Peter now? Is there no Paul now?

As certainly as Jesus is alive to-day so certainly are Paul and Peter alive. What happened when Paul and Peter died? Paul tells us what would happen in his case: "We know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Paul simply moved out of the tabernacle in which he had lived perhaps nearly threescore and ten years into the eternal habitation in the heavens. Peter uses a precisely similar expression as to the change that was to take place in his case. The Lord had shown him that he must shortly put off his tabernacle. Neither Paul nor Peter speaks of dying. Both speak of their departure. Paul looking forward to the change that was awaiting him says: "The time of my departure is at hand." The word for departure is that which is used when a vessel is about to set sail. Paul was like one who was about to set sail for a certain and known destination. The word that Peter uses is "exodus," which means a departure or going out. In his case death was simply a going out from a world of labors, trials and sufferings, and entering into a world of joy and peace and rest.

What is true of Peter and Paul is true of all believers in Jesus that have passed out of this life: they are "absent from the body, present with the Lord." You will notice that our Lord and his apostles do not, as a rule, speak of death in connection with the departure of believers from this world. Our Lord said of the ruler's daughter: "The maid is not dead, but sleepth." He said of Lazarus "Our friend Lazarus has fallen asleep, but I go that I may awake him out of sleep." Paul speaks of the Christans who had left this world as those who had fallen asleep in Jesus. So far as the body is concerned, death is a sleep from which there is to be an awakening to an immortal life. So far as the soul is concerned, it is a departure from the earthly house to be forever with the Lord in the house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

Such are the precious and comforting truths which the Easter day brings to our minds.

What are some of the practical lessons which we may learn from the saying of Christ that we have been considering?

First, not to be afraid of death. There is an instinctive dread of death of which it is impossible to rid ourselves. It is an instinct implanted in our nature by our Creator for wise purposes. It leads us to avoid unnecessary danger and to use all proper means for the preservation of our natural life. The blessed Savior had this shrinking from death. A short time before his crucifixion, after he had spoken of the necessity of a grain of wheat falling into the ground in order to produce fruit, thus illustrating the necessity of his own death, he seemed to get such a vivid glimpse of his approaching suffering and death that he cried out: "Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? (Shall I say Father save me from this hour? But for this cause came I unto this hour; Father, glorify thy name." (John 13:27, 28). Flesh and blood cried out, "Save me from this hour." But the spirit triumphed over the flesh and prayed "Father, glorify thy name." The same instinctive shrinking from death is made manifest by the prayer in Gethsemane, "If it be possible let this cup pass from me." Again the spirit triumphed over the flesh and said, "Nevertheless, not my will but thine will be done." If our Lord had not had this natural shrinking from death he would not have been perfectly human. There is no sin in being afraid of death in this sense, any more than there is sin in the natural desire for food and drink. As I said, the fear of death is a natural instinct given in order to preserve life. We have no right to throw away our lives recklessly. Life is God's gift to us to be carefully guarded as long as God pleases to continue it.

But the believer in Jesus should not be afraid to die. Why should he be afraid of death? It is but a shadow. Jesus by dying and coming up again out of the grave has robbed death of its sting and the grave of its terror. Jesus will be with us when we come to die and we shall be able to say, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff comfort me." It is wonderful how Jesus takes away the fear of death from his people when the final hour comes.

Our sister, Mrs. Nelson, as you remember, came to her death by the dreadful accident on the railroad near the Union depot last winter. I saw her the next morning after she had received the injuries that resulted in her death, and she said to me in the midst of her physical agony, "I could shout to go." There was no fear of death there. Another of our sisters, Mrs. Bamber, who left us last February, after a long struggle for life that proved unavailing, said the evening before she departed, "I shall go up higher in the morning." I feel like saying, as Mr. Spurgeon said after visiting a man and his wife who were both approaching death along the path of great suffering, and yet were as happy as on their wedding-day, "I can preach like a lion when my people die like that." Brother and sister, don't be afraid to die. Do not suffer yourself to be held in bondage through the fear of death. Arm yourself through faith in the risen Lord to meet death not only with submission but in the spirit of a conqueror. You will lose nothing by death that is worth keeping. You will gain more than you can imagine.

"Oh, fear not then to die,
No more to suffer or to sin,
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within.
But fear, oh rather fear the gay, the light,
the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From heaven thy heart to wean."

We should not sorrow for the loved ones that have gone from us as those who have no hope. "We would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning those that fall asleep; that ye sorrow not even as the rest which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that have fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

We believe that Jesus died and rose again. He is alive for evermore: and our beloved dead are with him. They have departed to be with Christ, which Paul declares to be far better than living in this world—how much better we cannot know until we come where they are.

You are thinking perhaps of those who were with us a year ago, and who are with us no more. I, too, have them in my mind. Ten of our congregation since last Easter day have gone over to the majority of souls. One of these, Mrs. Phebe Ballard, had almost reached four-score. Of the remaining nine, not one had attained to three-score and ten. Some have gone while yet in their young manhood or womanhood, and others have departed in the very prime of life.

Many of us have been called during the past year to part with personal friends and kindred. Let us not think of them on this day of resurrection as lying in the cemetery. What lies there is but the frail tabernacle, now fallen in ruins, in which they dwelt while here among us. Let us think of them now as in the Paradise of God. Would you like to hear from them to-day? For wise reasons God does not permit them to communicate with their friends here below. What those reasons are I know not, but I am sure that God knows what is best for them and for us. This I know, for God's word assures me of it, that those who have died in the Lord are happy. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." They are alive and well and happy. They have left the land of the dying and have gone to the land of the living. Hear what God's word says concerning them. Where are they? "They are before the throne of God." What are they doing? How do they spend their time? "They serve God day and night in his temple." They are not idle, then. They have something to do. Do they want for anything? No. "They shall hunger no more neither thirst any more." "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne is their shepherd He guides them to fountains of water of life." Can any harm befall them? No. "The sun shall not strike upon them nor any heat." Have they any more experience of sorrow or pain such as they had here below? No; all that is past forever. "God shall wipe away every tear from their eyes, and death shall be no more; neither shall there be mourning, nor crying, nor pain any more."

Would you like to come where they are by and by, and be with them again, nevermore to be separated? Hear what Jesus says: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" If you live and believe in Jesus with a true and living faith that leads you to forsake all your sins and to walk in the paths of righteousness for his Name's sake, then it is the will of Jesus that you should be with him where he is, that you may behold his glory, and be changed into his very image and likeness. That will of Jesus will certainly be fulfilled in every one of you to take Jesus as your Savior and Lord. Receive him then, and so receive the forgiveness of your sins and the life everlasting.

BEATS KOCH'S LYMPH.

Hemorrhage Cured by Tying Red Strings on the Patient's Fingers.

Greensburg, Ind., April 23.—A few days ago Leon Elder, a young man of Arlington, experienced violent hemorrhage of the lungs. Blood flowed from his mouth at frequent intervals and skillful physicians despaired of saving his life. Mrs. Ray, an old woman about whom but little is known, said that she could cure the sick man and she was permitted to try.

She drew some imaginary lines about the body, at the same time uttering an incantation. Then she tied a number of red woolen strings about the fingers of her patient, telling him to let them remain there until they fell off. She said that he would probably bleed at the lungs once more, and if he did not he would surely die. The next morning he began bleeding and his friends thought he was dying. Mrs. Ray was summoned. She asked the sufferer if his flesh tingled. He answered in the affirmative. She said that she thought so, as she was "sorter" sick at the stomach. She then pronounced her patient out of danger. He is improving rapidly and there are no indications of a return of the hemorrhages.

Mr. Elder attributes his recovery to the peculiar skill of Mrs. Ray.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES'

Simple Life in the White House.

Two Views Seen by a Correspondent.

The President Was Not Much of an Entertainer, but He Could Help a Man in Trouble.

When President Hayes was in office I had two special interviews with him totally different to those which usually result from causual calls upon a public man, says a N. Y. Herald writer. When Mr. Hayes was first inaugurated General Comly, of Toledo, Ohio, who was afterwards appointed minister to the Sandwich Islands, came to Washington. General Comly, who was himself a newspaper man and the editor of a Toledo paper, thought that he would serve President Hayes' interests best by placing him in friendly relations with the correspondents of all the leading newspapers of the country.

There was a very bitter feeling throughout the country against Mr. Hayes, many believing that he was not elected, and nearly all of the correspondents at Washington, without regard to their politics, were of the opinion that he was not entitled to the office.

All sorts of stories were at that time in circulation at the capitol concerning the rural simplicity of the family when once they had taken possession of the White House. Some of the irreverent newspaper writers of that time said that the Hayes family every evening locked the doors of the White House, closed the blinds, and then gave way to the ecstacy of delight which had with so much difficulty been controlled by them during the day.

Awkward Attempts at Entertainment.

General Comly's idea was developed within a few days after his arrival in Washington. He wished to save the president from becoming a butt for the ridicule of the correspondents. There were enough absurd stories afloat at that time to warrant the suggestion that ridicule would be the weapon employed, and that the alleged provincial simplicity of the president would afford the occasions required.

General Comly thought that he would take the correspondents one by one and project them by the potent influence of his engaging personality into the very heart of the president's confidence and so establish relations of a friendly character.

One evening I received a visit from the General. He said to me, "I want you to meet the president and talk with him as you would to any other public man. He is a good man and I know you will like him. He is very anxious to be on friendly terms with the correspondents, and so if you have no engagement to-morrow evening I will take you up to see him. We will sit down and have a friendly chat and in that way you will see what a good man he is and establish relations with him which will be valuable to you as a correspondent during his term of office."

General Comly's experiment was a dismal failure so far as establishing any very intimate relations between the president and the correspondents was concerned. My visit was one of the most uncomfortable and unsatisfactory I ever made upon any public man. It was understood that the visit was to be of a private character and that the president was to be asked no questions of any kind for publication. Being thus deprived of all business interests, there was not sufficient social hilarity developed as a compensation.

President Hayes acted as if he were a Sunday school superintendent who had been asked by some faithful outdoor missionary to talk with some very unregenerate person in the neighborhood. He had no reason at that particular time to have any personal affection for newspaper correspondents in the abstract. The air of benevolence and would-be ease and the desperate devices employed to introduce harmless topics made up a conversation far from interesting or amusing to any one.

General Comly sat rigid upon one chair, the correspondent upon another, while the president faced us as if we were a class and after he thought a proper time had been devoted to the subjects introduced by him, he arose and conducted us to the inner part of the White House, where we were formally presented to Mrs. Hayes.

As this was supposed to be an evening at home with the Hayes family, it should have left upon my mind some agreeable impressions. But I can only now recall to mind Mr. Hayes' frantic attempts to talk in an offhand way and restricting the conversation entirely to newspapers and newspaper correspondents as a method of entertaining me. He was very familiar with the Ohio correspondents and gave me some light upon their private character which was rather remarkable, coming from a president. Mrs. Hayes' share in the entertainment consisted in bringing in a beautiful brown Angora cat which disported itself in quite as graceful a manner as the tiger cat employed by Mme. Bernhardt in her receptions of newspaper callers.

But while I have no particular happy memories of this first interview with the president, the second occasion leaves me with particularly agreeable recollections. The president then had an opportunity to show a kindness and a courtesy which I shall never forget.

Hunting the Message.

To obtain an advance copy of a message was a great feather in a correspondent's cap. These messages are ordinarily sent to the government printing office, where proofs are guarded with great care. The government printer sets up the messages in the form of a pamphlet, which is ready to be laid upon the desks of senators and members upon the opening day of the annual session of congress. It was during the latter part of the Hayes administration that there was a great rivalry among the correspondents to obtain one of his messages. I do not recall the special reason for this struggle.

On one Saturday I learned that General Boynton, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commerical-Gazette, had obtained a very correct abstract of the message with the permission to send it out the Sunday night before congress was to meet General Boynton had more intimate relations with President Hayes than any of the newspaper correspondents. He was from Ohio, a veteran soldier, who had served in the army with the president, and therefore had relations of such a character as to make me believe from the first that he had the story of the message.

As what he had was then sent out also to the Chicago Tribune through a combination between the General and Mr. Wight, the correspondent of the latter paper, I knew at once that my journalistic life upon the Chicago Times was at stake. If Editor Story were to arise upon this fateful morning in question and find in the Chicago Tribune a good outline of the message and nothing in his newspaper the result would be very easy to foresee. Nothing but my journalistic scalp would be sufficient to appease his rage.

Upon that Saturday I heard of the probable success of my rival I dropped everything else and started out on a mad hunt for some trail of the message. Money and energy were employed to their fullest capacity until late Sunday afternoon. The result was an utter failure. As a last desperate resort I resolved to see the president himself and to tell him the exact facts of the situation. But the first thing was to get at the president. He never received any one on Sunday, except people that he knew very well, or public men with whom he was intimate.

I knew very well that if I went to the White House as a newspaper correspondent I would be turned over again to the hands of good Colonel W. K. Rogers, the president's secretary. Colonel Rogers was another man of the Sunday school superintendent type. I had visited him on the evening previous, and during the wait in the drawing room of the house of Colonel Donn Piatt, where Colonel Rogers was living, I had a most interesting conversation with a young lad whom the colonel always addressed as "son." This boy—about fourteen years of age, with a round bullet head, intensely beady black eyes, an enormous mouth and fiery red hair—came in to drink the fill of his curiosity. He evidently regarded me, the moment my card went up, in the same light as some exhibit in a museum or side show. I heard him first on the stairs say, "Oh, father, there is a reporter in the house and he is after the message, I know."

"Hush!" was the reply, and a moment after this hopeful appeared.

Not Like His Father.

Colonel Rogers himself was a most pious man. There was a religious atmosphere in his house, in spite of the fact that it was the property of the wicked and irreverent Donn Piatt. Scripture emblems adorned the walls in every direction. There were enough religious works in the drawing room to start a theological seminary. This red-haired son at once began to talk. "I know what you are after," he said. "You are after the president's message, and I wish to the Lord God you could get it."

I was so startled by this fervent style or oratory from my temporary host that I made no reply.

"They do say," said he, "that some of the newspapers would give as high as a thousand dollars to get hold of that old message. Is it so?"

I assured him it was so.

"Perhaps you would give a thousand dollars," said he.

"Very willingly," was my reply. I suddenly thought perhaps this bad boy had been helping himself to a message in his father's library and was ready to start out as a speculator. But before this thought had more than time to take shape the boy disabused me of any illusion of that sort. He began to swear in a way that would have shamed a western mule driver, and if his father could have heard him it would have assuredly broken the good man's heart.

Said the youthful Rogers: "I don't see why any blanked newspaper should be such a doubled blanked fool as to want any blanked old message of old Daddy Hayes."

Then he continued, with many profane ejaculations, to express the deep and poignant regret that pervaded his heart because he had not been able to pick up one of these messages to sell on a bull market. He said, however,: "If I do lay my hands on one I will fetch it down to you and you may give me what you like for it."

Naturally after this experience in the Rogers house and the fact that the colonel had assured me in his most bland and benevolent manner that he could do nothing for me, made me unwilling to try that forlorn hope again.

Saved by the President.

It finally occurred to me that Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, who was then in congress, might help me. Governor Foster was a warm friend and was always ready to do anything he could when called upon. I went to his house late in the afternoon, but was obliged to wait for him. He at first said he could do nothing, but as I asked him only to get me in to see the president he finally consented. We were admitted to the White House through Governor Foster's intimacy there, and within a few moments after our arrival the president came in. Governor Foster said that I had a little tale of woe to relate and he begged the president upon his account to give me a few moments of his time. The president gave me his full attention.

I told him frankly my situation and its possible results. I made a short appeal to him to grant his private secretary permission to do something for me. He said he could not. Seeing my intense look of disappointment he relented. Then he said, with great deliberation: "I cannot give you any authority to go to any one. If there is anything to be done I must do it myself. Sit down at this table and I will go through swiftly the points of my message, but the condition is absolute that you shall take no notes. In that case you might have the exact phraseology and too correct an outline. I will give you enough to properly foreshadow its true character."

I was only too eager to accept this, without dreaming of objecting to the conditions. The president then began, and with great rapidity gave briefly the heads and points of the various subjects of his message. I made no effort to specially charge my memory. I simply listened carefully to every word he said. At the end of twenty minutes the president finished the interview, kindly saying that he hoped I would have a good dispatch for the morning.

I went to the office after leaving the White House and dictated a column and three-quarters, as the president had talked more freely than he had at first intended. The president afterward said to me that I had as good an abstract of the message as if it had been made with the document before me. The topics were given in their exact order without an omission. For this bit of kindness and courtesy I have always had a very warm corner in my heart for Mr. Hayes.

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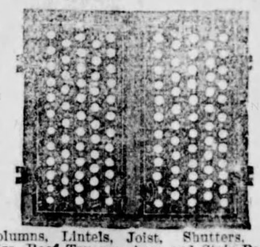

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* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York	‖9:40 a m	‖7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n	‖9:40 a m	‖7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	‖9:40 a m	‖7:20 a m
Phila & New York	‖5:10 p m	‖2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	‖5:10 p m	‖2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	‖5:10 p m	‖2:25 p m
Phila. & New York	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'h.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos. and Chi. special.	*7:35 a m	
New York Express	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail	*3:00 a m	
Buff'lo Accom.	7:35 p m	6:10 a m
Norwalk Accom.	1:30 p m	3:40 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. and N. Y. Ex.	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buff and Chi. Accom.	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Bos. and Chi. Spe.		*7:40 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim.	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail		*3:10 a m
Chicago Express		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:45 p m	10:05 a m
Kendallville Accom.	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:40 a m	7:37 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:20 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex.	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. EX.	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

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WABASH RAILWAY.
Union Depot.

Pacific Express	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	*10:05 a m	*7:45 a m
New York Express	*11:20 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
Depot, Cherry Street.

Wheeling & Steub. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex.	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex.	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express	4:45 p m	7:35 a m
Local

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Interesting Story of Col. Isaac D. Smead's Boyhood.

Singular Illustration of a Square Man in a Round Hole—Perseverance and Pluck are Trump Cards in the Game of Life.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

One of the interesting stories told of Col. Isaac D. Smead's boyhood days is worthy of record. His was not a happy boyhood. From a mere child he was obliged to hoe his own row and earn his own living. One day, while still a boy of 10 years, he negotiated a deal with a farmer whereby he guaranteed to weed a field of carrots at the rate of three cents a row.

Now if there was one thing on earth young Smead detested it was manual labor—and thereby hangs a tale. Calling together a number of playmates he told them that he was prepared to give one cent per row for weeding the carrots. There was a circus in sight, and the boys, to the number of 20 or 30 jumped in and the field was soon clear of weeds. The youthful manipulator sat on the fence and bossed the job. He made a handsome profit out of the deal and this was practically the first money that he could call his own, the youthful Isaac ever had

The story as narrated to a Bee was repeated to Mr Smead a day or two ago, and in reply to a query relative to its correctness, he laughingly said:

"Yes, I guess you have got the story very nearly correct. Do you know I was so lazy when a boy that it became a by-word in the little New England hamlet where I was born. If a mother desired to reprove her boy for failing to attend to some duty she would say, 'You are getting as lazy as Isaac Smead.'"

To those who know what an incessant and infatigable toiler Col. Smead is to-day, the above will read like a fairy tale. It is a fact just the same. The boy felt he was made for something better than sawing wood and weeding fields, and his success has proven that the boy was right.

His career is one of the most interesting studies that perhaps has ever been published. It reads like a romance. At the age of 16 he ran away from home, and when he returned to that New England village several years later it was to build and deed to the father who had practically disowned him the finest residence in the village.

The tide in his affairs were at the flood when he ran away from home. Genius will not be downed. Pluck and perseverance backed by ability and honesty are bound to win, and young Smead was possessed of these qualifications in a remarkable degree.

Col. Smead was never at school until he left home, and then but for a very short time. To those who have listened to his able and polished public utterances and who have read his equally able and excellent papers on matters of public interest, this will seem an incredible tale. It is the truth just the same.

Col. Isaac D. Smead is not only a self-made man in a material way, but intellectually he is essentially self-made.

It is hardly fair, perhaps, to give the public what is told in a casual conversation, but Mr. Smead's own account, obtained in the manner indicated, will best serve to show the man's innate modesty as well as illustrate the pluck and energy which has placed him in the position he occupies to-day.

He was talking of early days with a couple of friends.

"As a boy," he said, "I was considered by my relatives as the 'laziest boy in the neighborhood,' all of which was promptly seconded by the neighbors. 'As lazy as Isaac' was often quoted by parents to children, and especially was the statement guaranteed when it was known that I had taken a contract to weed a large bed of carrots at 3 cents per row and sub-let the work to other boys at one cent per row, while I sat on the wall and superintended the job. As one old man said, 'Never pulled a d—d weed himself.' To the best of my recollection I counted the rows."

"You had a college education, had you not?"

"I attended district school a few years, and for one winter another boy and I attended the 'academy' some nine miles from home, boarding ourselves and paying expenses by sawing wood nights and mornings. He is rich now. When school closed, we both skipped for the west. A few years ago I visited the old rookery with my wife, and when she saw the little attic room we occupied she cried and I laughed. It was easier to laugh then than it was 24 years previous. During the 24 years since Russell and I skipped, I have simply worked all the time, sticking to the same line of business—have seen it grow from the smallest to the largest in its line."

Mr. Smead is a hard worker. He don't care for much except his family and business. He breakfasts at 6:30, is either at the office or factory about 7 a. m., gets home about 7 p. m., and don't often go to lodge, club, or anything else, simply because he don't care to spare the time. He never saw a game of base ball or played a game of cards. He does not drink, and never did. The Colonel is not opposed to cards or ball, but does not and never did care anything about those matters. He despises all kinds of "isms" except republicanism. His friends say that he does as he agrees to do, and that they don't know anything he is afraid of, and that he thinks and acts quickly.

"It seems to me," he said once, "that if I am sure I am right I don't really care much who is on the other side. If I think I am wrong I don't do anything; if I think I am right I don't wait long to act."

In the Bee of February 10, 1882, there appeared in the want columns the following advertisement:

"Wanted—Board—Two unfurnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife and child (baby 5 months old.) private family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address room 13, Boody House."

This "ad" announced the advent of Isaac D. Smead and family in Toledo. He was the advertiser. He secured the rooms and perhaps there can be no more apt illustration of the rise and progress of the man than the comparison between the home he occupied then and the handsome residence he owns and occupies now. His is unexceptionally the finest and best arranged home, internally, in Toledo.

Smead & Co. comprises himself and Mr. Wills, of Philadelphia. He employs in Toledo about 300 men. He is a liberal and indulgent employer, and a gentleman beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Isaac D. Smead is one of those manly men whom success has not made proud, selfish or arrogant, as is so often the case where great success has been achieved. He is generous and liberal to a fault. He is always with the under dog in the fight, and his sympathy is with the oppressed and distressed the world over.

His life and career is an excellent object lesson for every young man who would win his way in the world, and who would be looked upon as a man among men.

Isaac D. Smead was born at Coleraine, Mass., in 1849, a son of Ezra and Eleanor Smead. His scholastic education was obtained at the district schools, and his first business experience was gained as a clerk in a store in 1866, and in 1869 he commenced the manufacture of heating and ventilating apparatus, and has since continued in the business with the success long since demonstrated.

Mr Smead is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar, was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary for three years, and was reappointed to that position for five years; he was appointed commissioner of mechanics and machinery for the Ohio centennial exposition; he was appointed by Governor J. B. Foraker, colonel on his personal staff, and was unanimously elected president of the citizen's board of trade, which office he, however, declined. On September 23, 1874, Mr. Smead was married at Deer Park, La Salle county, Ill., to Julia B., daughter of Joel W. Armstrong, and has two sons, as bright boys as are to be found in the city.

THE TELL-TALE SWALLOW.

Lightly her shadow flits over the grass
As swaying meadow-sweet sees her pass,
And stoops to the modest blue-eyed grass
To whisper her secret. Alas, alas,
Swallow, swallow,
Darting low over the river sedge
With a flirt of the wing on the clover edge,
Follow, follow!

Scarcely a stir of grasses sweet
Under the fall of her dainty feet,
Or the tell-tale rhyme of swift heart-beat
And heightened color. Up, and fleet,
Swallow, swallow,
Down through meadows of summer bloom,
Where drowsy beetles drone and boom,
Follow, follow!

Ah, ah, the sunset lights in the sky
Fall on her sweet face mystically
With tenderest flushes, her drooping eye
And mischievous dimples— Fie, oh, fie!
Turn swift, my swallow!
A strong tread crushes the trailing grass,
A deep voice whispers—Alas, alas,
For shame, O swallow!
Traveler's Record.

HE NAMED HER ST. PETER

Amusing Story Told of Two, Local Lake Captains.

Capt. Abair Goes Capt. Skidmore One Better.

How the Two Widely-Known Lake Schooners, St. Peter and John Wesley Came to be Christened.

The schooner St. Peter is loading grain at Quale's elevator, foot of Adams street. At elevator No. 5 the schooner John Wesley is also loading.

The names of the vessels have perhaps no particular significance in themselves, but connected with the naming and christening of these fleet lake flyers one of the richest and raciest of stories is told.

Back in the 70's when the schooners were built Captain Francis Abair and Captain L. M. Skidmore, of this city, were partners in the shipbuilding business.

The two first vessels built by them were the two above mentioned. When nearly completed the names to be given them were discussed at length and as in almost every case it was harder work to find just the right name than the building of the vesse'ls.

Captain Abair, it may be stated in way of explanation, was a strict Catholic and Captain Skidmore was an equally zealous Methodist.

The Wesley was the first to be launched and upon a drawing of lots it fell to Captain Skidmore to name the vessel.

"What are you going to name her—after one of your girls?" asked Captain Abair, when the lots had been drawn and her fate decided.

"I've been thinking," responded Captain Skidmore, "of calling her after my wife, but I'll think of it over Sunday and let you known Monday."

Monday morning Skidmore came down to the office with a large sign, which he placed on the office desk. It bore the legend:

JOHN WESLEY.

A little later Captain Abair came in and eyeing the sign a moment wonderingly, he asked:

"What does that sign mean?"

"That's for the boat," was the quiet rejoinder.

"What boat?"

"Why our boat."

"And who in thunder is John Wesley?" Skidmore looked reproachfully at his partner, evidently pained at his seeming ignorance.

"He was a great and good man," he answered, "in short the father of Methodism."

The captain laughed and looked on it as a good practical joke, nothing more. But it was no joke. Skidmore was in earnest. The boat was named the John Wesley, and John Wesley she is to-day.

A month or so later the other boat was launched. "What are you going to name her," Skidmore asked when the boat was ready.

"Oh, I'll name her all right," replied Abair with a twinkle in his left eye.

The next morning Capt. Abair hustled into the office with the sign bearing the significant title

ST. PETER.

"It is a cold day," he said, placing the sign on the office desk," when I get left on a deal of this kind."

"And this is how the two boats came to be named," said the Bee's narrator, as he pulled the throttle of his tug and started after the St. Peter.

A MIGHTY MEAN PLOT.

Some party or parties unknown have contrived to play a scurvy trick on Charlie Herman, the well-known and popular police officer. There is a saloon on Charley's beat in the Fifth ward, where the redoubtable Charles was in the habit of getting a rasher of bacon and eggs, so it is said. Some enemy, it seems informed the saloonkeeper, who, by the way, is a new arrival from Germany, that Charley was making arrangements to have him pulled.

The saloonkeeper was naturally wrath, and when Charley put in an appearance, as usual, he was unceremoniously fired. Charlie thinks he has located the offenders, and he proposes giving the whole thing away at the next meeting of the police board.

He Wanted an Item and Got It.

Rev. Father Hannin tells a very good story about a young fellow who, personating a reporter, done up a saloonkeeper. The man had just started in business and was delighted when told by the young man that he had come to write him up. His command of English was not perfect, being lately landed, and he left the saloon a moment to get his wife, who was more proficient in the use of the queen's English.

During his absence the fellow tapped the till, getting away with $60 and a gold watch.

On his return the saloonkeeper made the discovery and at once notified a policeman across the way.

"He's an editor fellow," he explained, "and he took my money and my watch."

"What did he ask for—an item?"

"An item? Do you call $60 and a gold watch an item? If it is, I don't want any more reporters around here."

He's in the West Indies.

Some time since a traveling salesman for the Woolson Spice company left its employ suddenly and went south. A day or two ago the company received the following interesting document from him. His relatives here will be glad to learn that he is alive and well:

Santo Domingo, W. I.,
March 21, 1892.

Messrs. Woolson & Brigham:

Gentlemen—You will be surprised at receiving a letter from me in this part of the world. I have been here about 2 months, in the various islands, and will be here till July, finishing up on my way home with Central America and Mexico. I have seen coffee growing in profsion in Hayti and Jamaica; also many of the spices. I almost think that I shall go into coffee raising or buying. I am well acquainted with many merchants. I trust that business is very well with you. If there are any little points that you would like to question I should be pleased to get any information you desire. I am rapidly picking up Spanish. We have many holidays here. It is the home of the banana and the land of the "mauana"—almost eevrything is mauana and the Dominican hour is 2 1-2 days. This town is remarkable for its age and historical associations, with Columbus playing as chief actor. In repairing a part of the underground passage under the altar in the cathedral in 1877, the true (?) bones of Columbus wer ediscovered. The leaden box is now sealed with the seals of the different consuls and their united declaration states they "believe" from all appearances surrounding th efind of the bones. My address will be C. S. Mason, care Geo. W. Bennett & Co., Antiqua, W. I.

Trusting that this will find you in good health,

I remain, truly,
CHAS. S. MASON.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Influence of the Theater for Good

Illustrated by Jolly Maggie Mitchell.

Bert St. John in Aunt Bridget's Baby—Carl Gardner Next Week—Interesting Dramatic Notes.

I was chatting with Maggie Mitchell recently when the conversation drifted into the subject, the influence of the stage, and, in this connection she related the following: "While I was playing at the Amphion academy, in Williamsburg, a short time ago, I was the recipient of several boquets of flowers to which a card was attached bearing the words: "From a grateful heart." The oddness of the expression used in that connection puzzled me somewhat, and as the flowers came quite regularly I was curious to know who the mysterious sender was, especially as the handwriting was that of a woman. The last night of my appearance at the Amphion, as I came out of the stage door to get into my carriage, I was accosted by a young woman, who said: 'Please, Miss Mitchell, allow me to speak a moment with you, for I owe you a deep debt of gratitude. Three years ago you were playing in this same city. I was then unmarried and a very different girl indeed. On the evening in question I had been trying to settle an important question. I walked up and down the streets wrestling with myself, for it was a most momentous decision. Upon it depended my future happiness. I was restless and uneasy, struggling with conscience on one side and temptation on the other. Finally, more to distract my attention than anything else, I decided to go into the theater. It was the first time I had seen you play. I eagerly followed you throughout the piece and became absorbed in your fortunes. I saw how at first evil triumphed, but it was not to last and in the end goodness won the victory. You were my guiding angel that night. In you I saw myself, and the manner in which you overcame temptation and did what was right gave me fortitude, and when the curtain went down I left the theater with a new resolve in my heart and with strength of conviction that the right was the best way. It was the turning point in life, and but for you that night I don't know what would have been my fate. I certainly would not have been, as I am, a happy wife and mother.'

"By this time the tears which were in the young woman's voice had come into my eyes, and pitying her with my whole heart took her in my carriage, drove down to my hotel, meanwhile giving her good advice and that sympathy which only one woman can give to another, and sent her home smiling and happy."

In the face of incidents like these, who shall determine where the occult influence of the stage begins or ends; or, who shall measure the power of good or evil possessed by a character, fleeting though it may be, over the mimic boards.

Bert St. John, of this city, has returned from a very successful season with George Monroe's Aunt Bridget's Baby company. Bert made a hit as a ballid singer, something he never attempted before. It seems one night the ballad singer was not able to warble and the stage manager asked St. John if he would try the song. Bert answered that he would, but also that he wouldn't agree that it would be anything more than trying—in his own case and with the audience as well. What was his surprise then when he received an encore on the song every night. They had to stop the medley to let him respond—a very unusual occurrence. A person don't know what they can do until they try. When St. John was negotiating with Monroe he received a telegram: "Can you play the mandolin?" He couldn't, but he telegraphed back "Yes." He had a week before joining the company and he set about and engaged a teacher on the instrument and went to work morning, afternoon and night. When the week was up he had mastered the mandolin sufficiently to play all the music required by the company and more, too. No, sir, there's nothing like confidence in oneself, at least so thinks

WALKER PALMYDAYS.

NEXT WEEK.

Next week at the People's that sweet singer and jolly German dialect comedian, Charles A Gardner, will appear in his new picturesque comedy entitled "Captain Karl." Mr. Gardner in this merry play will be seen to better advantage than in any of his former great successes, and as this clever actor can do nothing bad, it can be surmised what scope a truly first-class character would give him.

For many years Mr. Gardner has appeared for public favor through the medium of eccentric German comedy, and has never yet found it wanting. His manner is irresistible, while his method is natural and concise. His imitators are many, but none have acquired the true charm which is the secret of his success. In "Captain Karl" this decidedly clever artist has a part which fits him to perfection. Seeing him is to see one of Nature's noblemen—gay, manly, heroic and brave; his impersonation of the leading role being true to life, a copy of a hero who still lives among the romantic vineyard sections of Saxony, the land where the action of the play takes place. As a singer Mr. Gardner is known the country over as the peer of sweet vocalists, and in his new play his beautiful voice is heard in all its sweetness. To hear him sing such gems of melody as "The Language of Flowers," "Cradle Lullaby," and "The Lilac," is a treat indeed, while his rendering of that symposium of song, "Love is Divine," wells in the heart a lasting memory of pleasure. The "Fatherland Tyrolean Quartette," composed of genuine Alpine yodlers, also furnish strains of song beautiful, unique and picturesques. Go and see Gardner, if only to hear him sing.

Deserving Benefit.

A Modern Husband is the name of a comedy written by Prof. Alfred Hennequin, of Detroit. It is to be produced at the Wheeler opera house next Thursday evening, April 28, when Treasurer E. J. Rowe, of the People's theater, will be given a benefit, tendered by Brady & Garwood.

A Modern Husband is under the management of Fred C. Whitney, who will give it the benefit of a specially selected cast and liberal staging. It will be acted for the first time on any stage at the Detroit opera house next Monday, and inasmuch as it is the work of the most celebrated theoretical dramatic constructionist in the country, who is likewise a most learned pundit, the experiment is regarded with quite exceptional interest. The main question is: Can a comprehensive and thorough going critic of construction and an eloquent preacher from that text practice what he preaches with undoubted benefit to the practical and practiced dramatists of the period?

Treasurer Rowe will no doubt have a rousing benefit, as he has many friends among theater goers.

THE PROPERTY BOX.

The advance cash subscription for the actors' fair is nearly $50,000.

Modjeska has produced her new play and it has proven a great success.

Henry E. Dixey will take "The Solicitor" and "Adonis" to Australia next season.

Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau have made an offer to lease McVicker's theater, Chicago.

Countess Russell, wife of Earl Russell, is soon to appear at the London Royal theater.

Prince Earnest of Saxe-Meiningen is about to marry Fraulein Jensen, a popular opera singer.

T. Henry French's new theater on Forty-second street, New York, will cost about $800,000.

Shenandoah netted Bronson Howard $96,000 in royalties. His new play will be a society drama.

Minna Gale is well satisfied with her first tour and an extended season has been booked for '92 and '93.

Mr. Edward S. Willard will probably play a short London season on the conclusion of his American tour.

Joseph Jefferson will spend the summer at his home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and will play only eleven weeks next season.

Little Elsie Leslie has not missed a performance in three seasons. The child will spend the summer in the Green Mountains.

"De Wolf Hopper has re-engaged nearly all the members of his opera company for next season." How about his "Wang" road company?

The first company of English players that has ever visited the land of the Pharaohs appeared at the Khedrial theater, Cario, last week in "Forget Me Not."

E. E. Rice sends word from Australia that he will return to America in July. He is disgusted with the way people treat theatrical matters in Australia, especially in Melbourne.

Mr. George C. Staley, the star in "A Royal Pass," will spend the coming summer in Europe, and will take occasion to visit the scenes where the action of his successful play is laid.

Clara Shumann has retired from concert playing at the age of 73 and with her daughters will conduct a music school. She has of late been nervous and has been haunted by musical voices.

A Detroit paper in commenting on John L. Sullivan's attempt to elevate the drama says that he is a powerful educational factor when he is sober enough to get across the stage without falling into the orchestra.

Eastern bumptiousness has it that "in the west 'Hamlet' is being played by a strolling company under the name 'Is His Nibs Off His Nut?'" Meantime in the east they are accepting "Uncle Celestin" as an opera.

Charles Dickens says: "It is the one-night stands that makes a fellow perspire, but when the play is in for a run in the city you can keep cool, the longer the run the cooler you get—if you are interested in the receipts."

Rubenstein, the great Russo-Jewish tone master is to make a tour of America next season, and is guaranteed $100,000. He has been before the public for 53 years, beginning as an infant prodigy when only 9 years old.

There are some people in France who favor the abolition of the dramatic censorship. Nevertheless, at the meeting of the chamber the other day a proposal to merely suspend the office for three years was promptly negatived.

Edward L. Bloom, who has been the manager of Herrmann for a number of seasons, says that the tour this season has covered a large part of Uncle Sam's domain, and that the magician has gathered satisfactory financial fruits.

The Kansas City Star pertinently (or impertinently) says: "The indignation of Mme. Patti over the conduct of her nephew should be referred to a special jury consisting of the former wife of Sig. Nicolini and the Marquis de Caux."

A satirical farce without a skirt dance will be presented throughout the country next season, under the management of Campbell and Radcliffe—the comedy being the final effort of Bartley Campbell's life, entitled "Bulls and Bears, a Funny Story of the Stock Exchange."

Among the supernumeraries at the Pesth opera is an old Hungarian baritone who was once a star. While enacting the beggar in "Cavalleria Rusticana," all who entered the church, principals and chorus, gave the mendicant alms, but dropped real coins and bank-notes into his hat.

Miss Marbury, the resident American representative of Alexander Bisson, leaves for Europe next Saturday. She will take with her Abbott & Teal's version of "Little Tippett." Bisson's successful farce, with a view of placing the same on the London stage.

Miss Johnstone Bennett, who has been playing "Jane" at the Columbia theater, received an elegant gold watch the other evening. The gift was accompanied by a box of fragrant violets, but no name was attached to the card, and Miss Johnstone is completely in the dark as to the identity of her admirer.

Mrs. Langtry is again creating a good deal of talk. This time she is in Paris with young Robert Peel, assisting him to spend some of the large winnings he is said to have made this year at Monte Carlo. She is about to go on a pleasure tour in Spain, and her next appearance on the stage is very problematical.

Alexander Salvini says his father will not again be seen in America. He is playing infrequently in European cities, acting only one night in each place and joining the company near the end of each engagement. He is playing Iago, and though he does not look the part, there is intense eagerness everywhere to see him in it.

Frederick Warde and Louis James are to star together next season. Mr. Warde will play Iago to Mr. James' Othello, and Mark Anthony to Mr. James' Brutus. They will be seen in Carleton's "In the Lion's Mouth," and "Francesca da Rimini." In the latter play Mr. Warde will enact the role formerly taken by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, and Mr. James will have his original part of the Jester.

The London Figaro remarks editorially that Miss Lottie Collins, who is now singing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" in the "Cinder-Ellen" burlesque in a London theater, earns more by this single song in a week than a cabinet minister, attracts a larger audience than Mr. Gladstone, and has more of her photographs sold than all the royal family together. And yet the English claim to be a civilized people.

A very expensive prize will be offered at the coming Actors' Fund Fair at the Madison Square Garden, in New York. This will be a diamond, which is of the actual value of $8,000. It bears the name of the Cleveland diamond, and is known by every prominent jeweler in the world. Minnie Palmer used to wear it on the stage. It will be given to the woman who shall be voted to be more popular than any other of her sex in New York.

Clyde Fitch is said to have made the acquaintance of the original Violet Hunt in "A Modern Match" while crossing the Atlantic ocean on the French steamer La Burgogne. He was attracted by the lady's conversation and tried to learn the details of her life. In this he was baffled for a time, but a friend of his connected with the New York police department assisted him and furnished all necessary information. The part is drawn from life and the name Violet Hunt is a nom de geurre for o one-time famous leader in society.

THE GRIP

Leaves its victims very weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

"DO YOU WANT A GOOD THING?" Asked President Lincoln of an importunate office-seeker. "Yes," was the reply. "Get Don Quixote then, and read it. It will make you laugh." Still more laughable to those who appreciate American above Spanish humor is the "New Don Quixote," in which the sorrowful knight of La Mancha and his faithful squire, Sancho, are brought in contact with the civilization of the nineteenth century. Send 50 cents for it to Brentano's, Chicago, or New York.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE

Some Good Sales Made During the Past Week,

And Fine Improvements Will be the Result.

Talk With C. W. Bond on Early Day Prices—Recorded Transfers—Building Permits, Etc.

The increase in value of Toledo property within the last five years has been very great. The gratifying feature of this fact is that the increase has been slow, sure and substantial. There has been no boom in that time, and Toledo real estate to-day is considered as good an investment as money can be put to.

The improvement has been quiet; there have been no brass bands and big parades, but the property has increased in value on its merits, and even the owners in many cases knew not of their steady increasing wealth.

This has been a very fair week, in real estate. Nothing of a startling nature has developed, although considerable property changed owners.

Inquiry has been more animate this week than any time since winter departed, and dealers feel greatly encouraged at the prospects.

The event of the week was the sale of 366 feet of Columbus Heights addition to John S. Kountz, John P. Bronson, Charles Jones, Joseph Teipel and Anthony Reunch, by Baker, Smith & Baker, for $12,810. This block was purchased by the gentlemen and afterwards divided up, and will be improved by each building a handsome residence on his lot.

Building is a lively as ever, and contractors find it difficult to procure carpenters enough to keep up with the work.

There has not been a time in ten years when houses to rent have been so scarce. It is almost an impossibility to secure a desirable house. Dealers report their list rented almost to the last house, with demand for as many more. New houses are rented quite frequently before the foundation is begun. This is certainly evidence of a healthy growth.

Prices Have Advanced.

There has been a revolution in the prices of Toledo real estate within the last ten years. Property in every direction has almost doubled in value. As the past is reviewed, prices compared and the increase taken account of, incidents of lost opportunitites are many.

"If a man could only look into the future I suppose we would all be rich," remarked O. S. Bond. "and a man who has bought and sold Toledo real estate for ten years cannot help but feel the force of this statement. Evidence is apparent on every hand of thousands of dollars that could have been made if the owners could have peeped into the future. I remember a little incident of my own which occurred when the real estate board was in operation in Toledo. I had 37 lots in Fairview addition, and I used to cry Fairview lots so much that the boys gave me the laugh every time I mentioned Fairview lots.

"Finally I sold all of them at $100 each. To-day they are selling at $500 each, and I stand to one side and look on with a great many others who had similar experiences."

Houses to Rent.

"There has not been a season in ten years that houses to rent have been so scarce," remarked Ira A. Richardson to a Bee. "At least I have not known such a state of affairs to exist in my experience in Toledo. We have not a single house to rent, and the list has been let to the last house for over a week. I know also that we are not the only fortunate firm in this respect. Other dealers that I have talked with report a similar condition.

"This is the most positive proof of a splendid growth. There is always a certain amount of moving done in the spring and fall, but if there were no newcomers seeking houses to rent the demand would not be so great, and consequently houses would not be so scarce. There were hundreds of houses built last year, and a good share of these were erected to rent. These are all occupied and were contracted for before the foundations were completed.

"Building this season is livelier than ever before and ere snow flies next winter there will be double the number of houses added to the list than there were at the close of last season.

"It pays to rent houses, and it is no difficult matter whatever to procure a steady and paying tenant."

The Painters' Strike.

If while strolling about the city admiring the many beautiful and commodious residences and the artistic taste manifest in the decoration of their exterior, you should suddenly come upon a combination of discordant and unblended colors, which are exceedingly repulsive to your classical instincts, don't give expression to your thoughts, but kindly remember the painters are on a strike.

Then again if you conclude to enter one of these palatial abodes, and the first glimpse you catch of the interior is the hallway in shameless dishabille, with the effects of bright and beautiful decorations well begun, but left to be ruined by an expanse of dreary and time worn colors, don't turn away in disgust, bear in mind the decorators joined the painters.

Sold by the Sheriff.

The sheriff disposed of the following property this week:

John P. Calder, guardian, v. Charles H. McGuire, et al., lot 43 Boody's addition, to F. C. Kinney, $500.

Thomas J. Bennington v. Thomas O. Fretter, et al., 10 1-2 acres of land in Swanton township, to Thomas B. Bennington, $1,400.

Marshal Mounts v. Sarah E. De Veau, lot 2 and the northwesterly half of lot 3, Johnson's addition, to Wm. L. Holbrook, $13,000.

Lyman W. Wachenheimer v. Sarah W. Standard, et al., lot 9, Mott's addition, also the undivided half of 20 feet of lot 46, Port Lawrence division; undivided half of 20 feet of lot 46, to Wm. Boose, $12,000. Lot 9 to Leopold Franc, $12,000.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued to the following during the week:

Lena Houser, frame dwelling, on Third street, East Toledo, $500.

R. H. Shannon, frame residence, on Heston street, $1,000.

Woolson Spice company, brick building on Huron street, $10,000.

J. H. Clark, two frame dwellings on Monroe street, $3,000.

Mrs. Sarah Durston, frame residence on Monroe street, $2,500.

H. Schroder, frame cottage on Washington street, $750.

George Eiben, frame dwelling on Marion street, $800.

R. Morrissy, frame cottage on Germania, $400.

M. Murphy, three frame dwellings on Washington street, $600 each.

F. T. Becker, frame house on Berry street, $650.

G. R. Schluter, frame residence on the corner of Bealt and Field avenues, $1,000.

I. Schragenheim, frame residence on Washington street, $2,000.

Transfers for the Week.

A. H. Boardman to Sarah Naylor, lots in Yondota division, $6,000.

John Bastable to Alvah E. Keys, part of lot 1506, Vistula addition, $1,375.

John B. Ketcham, 2d, to Caroline Lattin, lot 45 Cherry Place, $650.

Benjamin Mallet to Adam Albert, lot 15, Morris & Phillips' addition, $145.

W. T. Pool to Joseph Shaak, lots 17 and 18, Oakdale, $550.

Ezra Mann to Louis T. Scott, lot 57, Shaw & Frazier's addition, $910.

Simon Wistenhaver to John Eble, east half of lot 85, Woodruff's addition, $1,200.

Geo. E. Myers to Elizabeth Black, lot 20, Raffensperger & Miller's addition, $1,500.

Jennie M. Woodward to H. H. Berkenkamp, lot 324, Daniel's addition, $1,000.

F. P. Russell, et al., to Mary A. Houston, lot 65 Pomeroy's Lagrange street addition, $1,082.

Christopher E. Potter to Christian Texter, lot 3, Potter's addition, $500.

John L. Draper to Christian Dexter, lots 1 and 2, Potter's addition, $1,000.

Washington Miles to Martha A. Allen, lot 860, sub-division 4, Port Lawrence division, $800.

Mary H. Hunt to A. E. Macomber, lot 66, Knowles' second addition, $1,100.

William Brown to Marcus Gitskey, lot 355, Kelley's addition to Auburndale, $350.

Frank Provonska to Lewis J. Seek, lots 31 and 32, block 80, North Toledo, $300.

William J. Albrecht to C. Kasdorf, lot 74, extension Baker's addition, $825.

William C. Kasdorf to Wm. Miller, lot 74, extension Barker's addition, $950.

Almon Wheelock to William B. Easterday, lot 15 and part of lot 16, Ewing Place, $1,616.66.

Irving B. Hiett to John K. Caul, lot 48 and part of lot 47, Avondale addition, $400.

John L. Draper to Maria M. Munch, lot 125, Potter's addition, $425.

F. B. Shumaker, et al., to Mary Z. Stager, lot 137, Hill's addition, $3,000.

Alanklan Bridge to John B. Shapler, lots 8, 9 and 10, Ironville, $2,700.

Wakeman C. Fluke to August Gutzmer, lot 24 and part of 25, Summit Level addition, $450.

A. E. Macomber to Thomas E. Harper, lot 66, Knowles's first addition, $1,900.

R. P. Bucklan to Hermann T. Strehlaw, lot 44, Buckland's addition, $325.

E. F. Estell to Marcus Gitskey, lots 19 and 20, Betts' addition, $1,250.

Mary Herrick to E. F. Estill, lots 19 and 20, Betts' addition, $2,700.

Marcus Gitskey to E. F. Estill, lots 527 and 528, Starr avenue addition, $600.

Marcus Gitskey to E. F. Estill, lot 416, Starr avenue addition, $300.

Marcus Gitskey to E. F. Estill, lot 12, block 125, North Toledo, $300.

Macus Gitskey to William W. Brown, lot 28, block 1, Glennihan, $110.

Michael Marron to Wm. J. Cunningham, lot 3, block 74, North Toledo, $350.

Minerva A. Joseph to M. R. Brailey, part of lot 4, Mertz additions, $3,500.

John C. Clark to William Drachcim, lot 32, Robison's Nebraska avenue addition, $375.

Geo. M. Hughes to O. S. Brigham, lot 46, W. P. Anderson & Co.'s addition, $450.

John H. Puck to Daniel Dowling, lot 7, block 83, North Toledo, $2,450.

H. S. Walbridge to Warner Kohlmeir, lot 30, Broadway addition, $375.

Joseph Wiedman to Mathias Haring, lot 8, E. R. Collins' addition, $450.

Francis Wildar to John N. Schultz, part of lot 58, Carrington & Casey's addition, $600.

A. E. Macomber to John McGlynn, lot 138, Shaw & Frazier's addition, $2,000.

John Kerby, jr., to F. C. M. Miller, part of lots 22 and 93, W. C. Daniels' addition, $1,150.

Magdalena Kaig to Nathan Reuben, lot 189, Woodruff's addition, $1,400.

John C. Clark to Charles F. Bliss, lot 89, Robison's Nebraska avenue addition, $350.

Charles F. Bliss to John Krentz, lot 89, Robison's Nebraska avenue addition, $450.

David Robison, jr., to Thomas Higgins, lot 33, block 7, Arlington Place, $125.

Ann E. Robison to Frederick Dahlke, lot 33, Robison's Riverside addition, $500.

Samuel Ducan to Christopher E. Potter, part of lots 213 and 214, Potter's addition, $200.

John T. Kratt to A. M. Chesbrough, lot 10 Moon's sub-division, $1,000.

Irving B. Hiett to Isaiah Cornelius, lot 21 and part of lot 20, block 10, Arlington Place $112.50.

David Robison, jr., to Isaiah Cornelius, lot 47, block 7, Arlington Place, $115.

Francis F. Winnans to George G. Metzger, part of lots 34 and 35, Auburndale, $2,000.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company to George Miller, part of lots 647 and 648, Vistula division, $3,500.

A. E. Macomber to Charles Kubitz, lot 7, Summit Level, $500.

Charles Etu to Anna Ferch, lots 161 and 162, Central addition, $700.

George W. Swimly to Frank M. Kelley, lots 27, 28 and 29, Hiett & Skidmore's addition, $375.

John K. Caul to Irving B. Hiett, lot 31, W. C. Daniel's addition, $1,186.

Theobold Schunk to John W. Green, lot 187, Ransom's addition, $390.

John C. Woodruff to Christiana Winters, lot 5, W. P. Anderson & Co.'s addition, $800.

G. K. Lyons to Alonzo N. Henry, part of lot 8, Woodruff & Anderson's addition, $1,200.

Roseann Cable to Mary A. Scott, lot 152, Hall & Morris' division, $1,500.

John Sass to Fred W. Dornroesa, lot 14, Car Factory addition, $850.

Isaac Allman to Michael Osinski, lot 168, Huberich's addition, $150.

Isaiah Cornelius to I. B. Hiett, lot 20, block 7, Arlington Place, $115.

Barton Smith to John S. Kountz, part of lots 36 and 37, Columbia Heights, $2,080.50.

Barton Smith to John P. Bronson, lot 35 and part of 36, Columbia Heights, $2,080.50.

Barton Smith to Charles H. Jones, lot 38 and part of 39, Columbia Heights, $1,860.

George Vanderbilt is to have a $6,000,000 residence in North Carolina. Cornelius Vanderbilt will put up a $2,000,000 addition to his Fifth avenue home, and while this is going on a quiet little house at Newport will absorb another $3,000,000.

The total number of Chautauqua graduates is now 29,030. The class of '92 contains 3,459.

The emperor of China has ten men whose sole duty is to carry his umbrella.

COLLEGE LOVES HIM

ASTATUE OF THE GREAT PROF PHELPS PROPOSED.

A Ready Response from Alumni and the Public—Brief Sketch of His Career—His Services for Humanity—The Days He Had for Years Foreseen.

The proposition to erect a bronze statue of the late Prof. Phelps at Dartmouth College, will meet with a ready response, not only from the sons of Dartmouth and members of the medical profession everywhere, but also from thousands of grateful people, who will be only too glad to contribute their mites in acknowledgement of his services to the public. Every Dartmouth alumnus of more than ten years standing remembers the awe in which he held the keen observer whose name appeared in the college catalogue next to that of the president, as Edward Elisha Phelps, M. D., LL. D., professor of materia medica; and every younger graduate has admired the complete museum of medical botany which Dr. Phelps gave to the college.

But it was the world-famed discovery of Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood, which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut in 1803. He graduated from the military school at Norwich, Vt., in 1820. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith

Edward E. Phelps, LL. D.

of New Haven, Conn., and graduated in medicine at Yale in 1824.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. In 1835 he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. In 1841 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor to the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, until a few years before his death in 1880.

He had for years foreseen the dangers of the American way of living. He went about to find a scientific, common sense remedy to cure the common evils that, under one name and another, result from an unhealthful state of the nervous system, and within a score of years have seemed to be sweeping over the country like an epidemic.

He succeeded.

He gave to the medical profession a celebrated remedy, which has since come to be known the world over as Paine's celery compound.

It was Dr. Phelps' prescription, which ever since has been freely used and prescribed by the most eminent of the profession. The formula was furnished to all reputable physicians. They found the wonderful remedy to be exactly what was claimed for it, a great nerve and brain strengthener and restorer. It was demonstrated beyond doubt that Paine's celery compound would cure nervous debility and exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and all blood diseases.

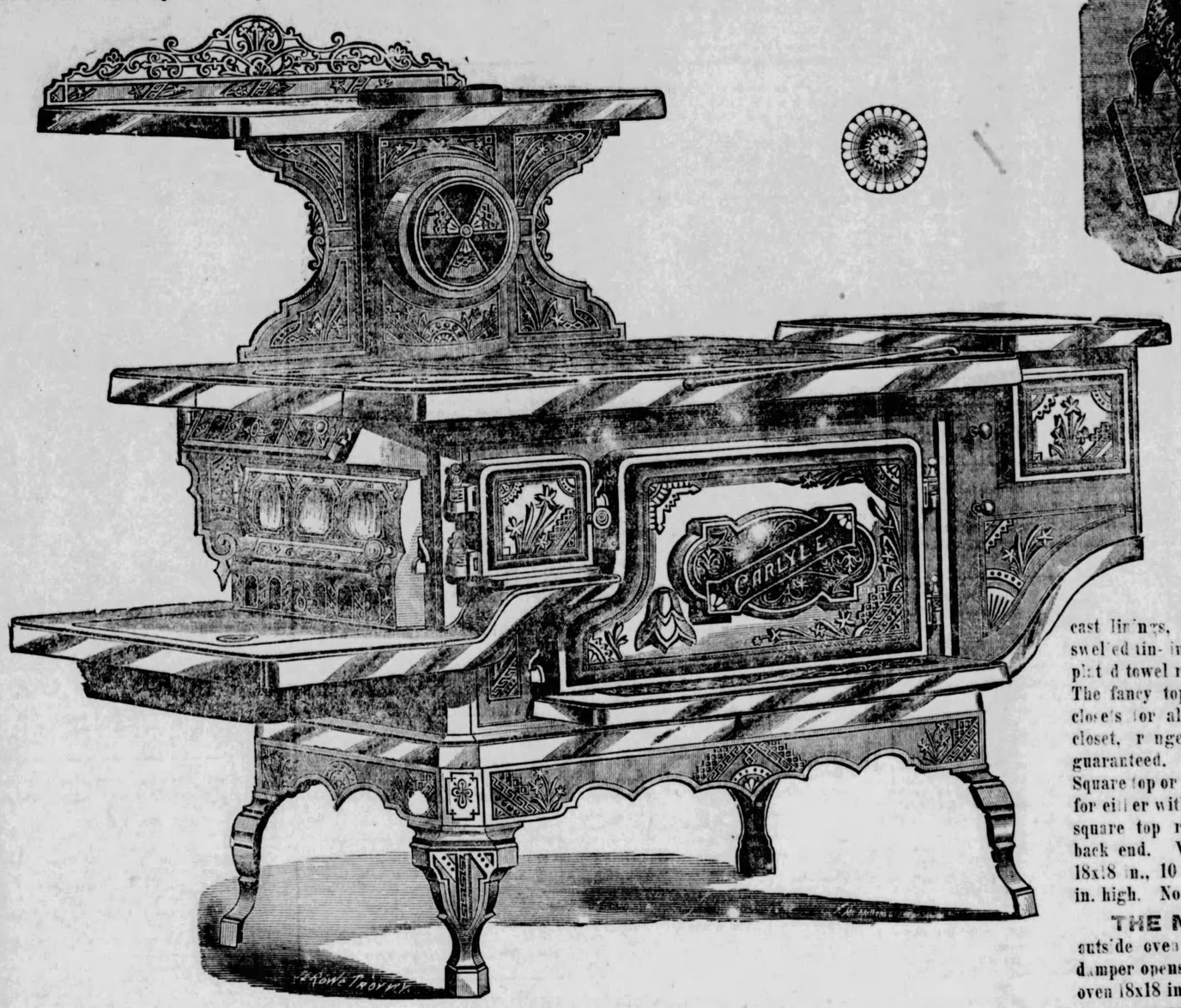
It was as harmless as it was good,

SOME • STOVES • MADE • IN • TOLEDO!

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS are samples of a line of Stoves and Ranges manufactured by us, heretofore manufactured by J. J. Leonard & Co. They are good stoves. Thousands have been sold and buyers are thoroughly satisfied with them.

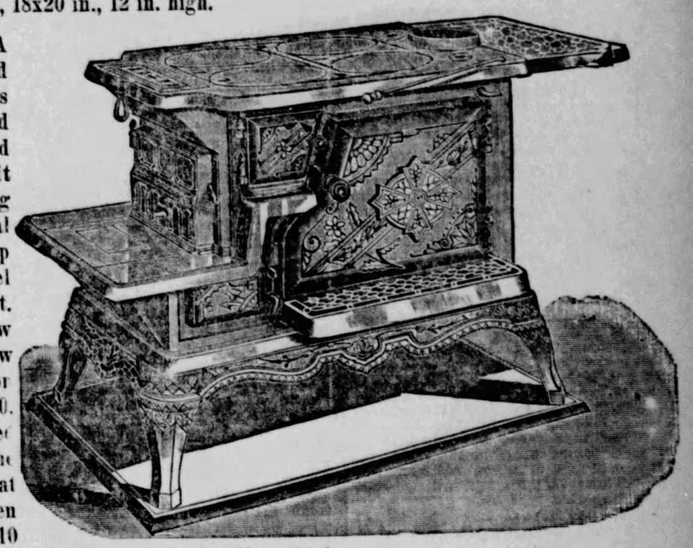
We do not claim that we are the "largest" manufacturers; nor have we an innumerable lot of "Gold Medals" from county fair or national exposition officials. We have simply to say that our Stoves are well made, that the best material is used, and that our facilities for manufacturing are ample.

We unhesitatingly guarantee the foregoing statements, and shall try to merit a repetition of orders placed with us. Visit our factory and see for yourselves the superior quality of these Stoves made right here at home.



THE NEW STATE.—This is a very handsome Cook Stove. Burns soft or hard coal. Mounted with outside oven shelf, sheet and cast iron ash pan. Section fire-backs for soft coal. Mounted with base, flue damper opens externally, has large nickel panels on oven door, with tile. Nickel pins, knobs and towel rack. Can furnish nickel feet and base. Has circled front grate. No. 9-20, square top, weighs 346 lbs.; with reservoir, 430 lbs.; size of oven, 20x22 in., 13 in. high. No. 8-18, square top, weighs 276 lbs.; with reservoir, 350 lbs.; size of oven, 18x20 in., 12 in. high.

CARLYLE RANGE. — A well built, first-class Range, adapted for soft coal, hard coal or wood. Is entirely modern in construction, and has Boston ring covers, supported centers, mica front door, deep ash pit with large lift-out ash pan, shaking and dumping grate, heavy sectional cast linings, brick linings furnished if desired, deep swelled tin-lined oven doors, outside oven shelf, nickel plated towel rod, and nickel plated knobs throughout. The fancy top shelf shown in cut fits all sizes. Low closets for all sizes, but when not mounted with low closet, range rests on handsome base. Operation guaranteed. Four sizes—Nos. 7-18, 8-18, 8-20, 9-20. Square top or reservoir to all sizes. All sizes arranged for either with or without low closet or top shelf. The square top ranges have a convenient drop shelf at back end. Water front to all sizes. No. 7-18—Oven 18x18 in., 10 in. high. No. 8-18—Oven 18x18 in., 10 in. high. No. 8-20—Oven 20x20 in., 11 in high. No. 9-20—Oven 20x20 in., 11 in. high.



THE NEW SPECIALTY.—First-class Coal Cook Stove. Burns soft or hard coal or wood, mounted with outside oven shelf, sheet and cast iron ash pan. Section fire-backs for soft coal. Mounted with or without base, flue damper opens externally, full nickel trimmings. No. 8-18, square top, weighs 276 lbs.; with reservoir, 350 lbs.; size of oven 18x18 in., 12 in. high. No. 9-20, square top, weighs 346 lbs.; with reservoir, 430 lbs.; size of oven 20x20 in., 13 in. high.

The TOLEDO STOVE WORKS

THE SMEAD FOUNDRY COMPANY, Proprietors.

IN A SPORTING WAY.

Doings on the Diamond and Turf.

Horse Notes of Interest to Everybody.

Gossip Picked Up Here and There for the Thousands of People Who Read the Bee.

Rain and cold waves seem to be on deck this season with as much regularity as in the days of old and on two occasions have all the ball clubs but two been shut out of games by the bad weather. For some of them it was well, as on those occasions they kept from having another lost game credited to their account. Work is being pushed on the ball park in this city, but the chances are it will not be completed by the time the team returns.

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Billy Alvord sent a Cuban blood-hound up to this city for Joe Gartner to take care of until he reached here on the schedule. The dog is as big as four or five dogs ought to be and about half as useful. He got loose one day last week and tried to explore the covering to one of Joe's hot-beds. He walked upon the glass and when Joe and a derrick and several assistants managed to extricate him he had broken 32 panes of glass. Joe has now found a new boarding place for the dog.

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The Hirssig Gun club returned from the marsh Thursday with a wagon load of nice fat ducks and now the price of a membership ticket has been increased. Deliste, the commission man, who sells what the boys don't shoot, has put in an application for a membership so as to be able to get the first call and supply all his customers.

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Columbus lost a game and immediately the Columbus papers proceeded to demand that the umpire be burned at the stake. Columbus is too big a city to adopt such small tactics. When Ed Rife jumped on Ward, of Milwaukee, for dirty ball he must have forgotten all about the work of O'Connor and Crooks two years ago, which he was then pleased to call "playing the points of the game."

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Umpire Lynch is not at all pleased with the fact that the National league permits Sunday ball. The other day, down in the club house of the Reds at Cincinnati, he said: "It was a mistake to permit Sunday ball from a business standpoint, if nothing else. There is not a dollar made by reason of Sunday games. The increased attendance on Sunday comes off the week-day crowds, so that in the end the business would be just as good if the Sabbath games were abolished.

"I want to say right here that I will never umpire a Sunday game. Six days in the week is enough for me, and if they must play Sunday ball they will have to do without me, for I would not umpire on Sunday for $10,000.

"Cincinnati could get along without Sunday ball. The only cities that seem to imperatively demand base ball on the first day of the week are St. Louis and Louisville. They have had it so long that they might possibly suffer at the start if Sunday ball was prohibited, but in the end they would profit, as their week-day patronage would improve."

Says the Cleveland Leader: "There is more weight in the above argument than in any that has yet been advanced in an apologetic way for Sunday playing. But two cities really demanded Sunday games, and the effort to foster sentiment for Sunday playing will eventually react upon those who have inspired it.

"Sunday ball playing has done more to put the national game in disrepute than all the other enemies combined."

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If Toledo wins seven out of the games to be played on the trip they will come up to the expectation of one correspondent who writes his communication on a typewriter.

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Edward Bellamy is not the one who is looking backward, has established "The Outfield" at Point Place, where Henry Dash was for years located. "Ed" proposes to take all the flies that come his way.

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Billy Frazier, who fought an eighty-three round draw with Jack Dalvey for the light-weight championship of New England, is well known to the pugilistic world. He has the right to place the title "Rev." before his name.

First a boxer, then a clergyman and now a fighter once more, the Rev. William Frazier, better known as Billy Frazier, is well known to the fistic as well as the literary center of New England, as a hard hitter, a clever ring general and a heady fighter.

A few years ago he was known as the champion lightweight of the world. Then he "got religion," renounced the ring and turned his talents to use in his pulpit. Wearying of that he has again cast his dicer into the roped circle, and by whipping Jimmy Murray in New Bedford the other night in twelve rounds, he became $500 richer in this world's goods and won the title of champion of New England in his class. He now lives in Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston, and is yearning for more "pugs" to conquer.

His first experience in life was as a sailor, and the rough treatment he received aboard ship prompted him to take sparring lessons as a means of self-defense. He, however, soon developed such surprising ability as a boxer that almost before he knew whither he was drifting he became a professional. He had a score or more battles with the best men in his class, and by way of variety he threw in an occasional contest with such famous men as Dempsey, La Blanche and others in the middle-weight class.

He was a small man to engage with men out of his class, for he stands but five feet two in his stockings, and in condition weighs only 126 pounds. He gradually drifted into a new field, and was engaged as boxing instructor and teacher of physical culture in several institutions of learning. The intellectual characteristics of his ancestors began to develop and he began a course of mental training and worked away at it as faithfully as he ever trained for a fight. Assisted by both students and professors, his progress was rapid and thorough. His inherited instincts for a battle with his fellows fell into the background and were displaced by the intellectual faculties. His studies assumed a religious turn, and his whole religious nature was soon aflame. As he was still a teacher of boxing, and liable to be called upon at any time to be matched for a prize fight, he was in a quandary as to the course he ought to pursue.

The religious zeal of his Scottish ancestors was brought out afresh in him, and he became absorbed in the study of theology. Everything at all related to his career as a pugilist was repudiated and put away. Hundreds of dollars' worth of jewelry, valuable medals and trophies were either sold or given away. All that he kept that could remind him of his pugilistic life was a watch that had been given to him by the students of Wesleyan university.

As a preacher "the fighting parson" was a success. He identified himself with the Second Adventists, and was a member of a church of that faith in Somerville. He spoke extemporaneously, but he prepared his sermons with great care. For the past year and a half, just before his recent engagement-at-arms in the prize ring, he occupied a pulpit in a church in Tremont. During the course of his ministry he greatly endeared himself to the people.

It was the dread of the shock he felt sure it would give to his parishioners that deterred him from returning to the prize ring before he did. Frazier gave two reasons for leaving the ministry. One was that his religious views had changed and he found himself out of sympathy with the doctrines advocated by his brethren. The other was the matter of fact one that there was more money in prize fighting than there was in preaching. He wants to amass a competence and then devote the rest of his life to studious pursuits.

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Scott and Cal Quinton have a large string in training at Trenton. Among them are: Verona Wilkes, 2:27, by Guy Wilkes, dam Glen Ellen, by Arthurton; Don Wilkes, 2:29 1-2, a brown stallion by Red Wilkes out of Princess, by Mambrino Pet; Brother G., 2:26 1-4, by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Sister G., by Mambrino Boy; Fascinator, a bay stallion 4 years old, by Whips, dam by Thorndale; Manor Born, a 3-year-old, by Epaulet, 2:19, out or Lady Griswold, 2:30, and Robin Adair, a yearling, son of the same mare, by Brother G.. In addition to these are Muscadin, a bay stallion, 4 years, by Valensin, out of Flirt, the dam of the champion yearling Frou Frou; Cassie, a chestnut filly, 3 years, by Sidney, dam Miss Casserly, by Eugene Casserly, and Otto, a 3-year-old colt, by Red Wilkes, out of Nutwood Queen, dam of Dashwood, 2:29.

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The American trotting stallion Endymion, 2:23 1-4, by Dictator, out of Annie Eastin, purchased in England by Baron Oppi, of Italy, has just been resold to Macerato Bros., who conduct an important stock farm at Pajana, near Padova, in Italy. The consideration was $10,000, and the stallion is advertised to cover mares at $60 apiece. This same Baron Biagio Oppi has just imported the following American trotting stock: Middleton, Jr., black stallion, foaled 1875; Rosa B., 2:26 1-4, foaled 1882; Green Girl, brown mare, foaled 1879; Gilbreth Maid, brown mare, foaled 1871; Chazey Maid, foaled 1878; Fanny Treman, foaled 1883.

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The horsemen in Toledo this summer are going to do some work which will make Toledo famous in the horse world. Many Toledoans have fine horses and the chance to show their speed is bound to work to their advantage. Dr. McBain has some very valuable horses under his charge and Dr. S. S. Parker will also cut a figure on the track. In Dr. Parker's string is Pearline, 2:49 3-4, eligible in the :50 class, and if she don't come under the wire in :20 this season she will surprise many good judges of horse flesh. He also has Claypool, a full brother of Delmarch, who is now in service, but may be started later in the season. Claypool is a son of the world-famed Hambrino.

Black King, one of the handsomest horses in the land, and by Dr. McBain's Hambrino, is prized very highly by the doctor.

Avatar, by Red Onward, is also in the doctor's string, and that he is coming in three there it no reason to doubt.

C. C. Hirssig is considering the purchase of a speeder and when Charley does anything he does not do it by halves.

Captain T. F. Shipherd will give a prize to the fastest road horse that drives up to his hitching post.

On the whole the season promises to be a good one and much good will be the outcome to horsemen.

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The Pastimes have organized as follows: W. Seymour, catcher; J. Callahan, pitcher; A. Mackenzie, first base; C. Devine, second base; A. Cousino, third base; Jim Carr, short stop; O. Rooney, center fielder; H. Rooney, right fielder; F. Mast, left fielder. They challenge any club in the city under 15 years of age. W. Seymour, captain.

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ON THE DIAMOND.

Frank Torreyson has given up base ball for good.

Pi Packard is president of the Texas league.

Upton, Harvard's catcher, is playing fine ball.

Breitenstein is a very fine left-handed twirler.

Gruber and Beecher have signed with the New Havens.

Erie has given up all hopes of having a club this season.

Harry Weldon says: If Jake Beckley keeps up his present pace he will spread consternation among the big league pitchers.

McQuaid is doing first-class outfield work for Indianapolis.

The Cleveland team is the first to play an errorless championship game.

The Eastern league championship season will open Wednesday, April 27.

Frothingham is playing second base for the Harvards like a good old veteran.

Dr. Stucky wants to resign the presidency of the Louisville club but the directors won't allow him to do so.

Von Der Ahe is sure his club will win the championship, but the season is yet young, and the boys are starting out very nicely.

Billie Barnie, one of the best heads in the base ball world, has been released by Washington. The senators will regret it before the season is over.

It is reported that Anson has purchased a corner lot in Chicago and will build a $35,000 house. If all ball players had followed Anson's tactics the disastrous base ball war just closing would never have happened.

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ABOUT FAST HORSES.

Allie Trout will handle Thayer's flyers this season.

George Voorhis will train Alvin, 2:14 1-2, this season.

Margaret S., 2:12 1-2, will be bred to Axtell, 2:12.

The Guttenburg track will probably be closed May 14.

Thomas Dunbar will train at Janesville, Wis., this season.

Charlie Marvin will have charge of Robert Bonner's Sunol, 2:08 1-4.

The filly Innovation has been purchased by Jacob Reiser, of Gloucester.

There will be racing at the Elizabeth track in New Jersey this spring.

Pessara is credited with working a mile in 1:46, the fastest of the season so far.

The Brooklyn handicap, one mile and a quarter, will be run at Gravesend May 16.

Henry Holtrup will put up $16,000 for the refreshment privileges at Latonia this year.

Lucius Appleby will have control of the betting ring at Monmouth park this season.

The revised list of the entries of the Kentucky $25,000 Futurity stake foots up 9.35.

The meeting of the London, Ont., Trotting association will be held from May 24 to 26.

Star Lily, 2:20, by General James A. Garfield, was bred April 1 to Passenger, by Red Wilkes.

The American Trotting Register association has assets over liabilities amounting to $34,289.04.

Mr. Davis has purchased Nellie W., 2:14 1-4, for T. B. Ripy, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., for $6,000.

The Progressive futurity stake, for foals of 1892, to be trotted in 1894, at Independence, Ia., will close May 2.

The races of the Maryland and District of Columbia Breeders' association will be held at Frederick, Md., this year.

Martin Demarest has the pacer Henry H., 2:21 1-4, Prince A., 2:22 3-4, Huntsman, 2:30, and Ironwood, 2:23 1-4.

Mollie Wilkes beat Tom Allen, Black Jim, Little Sioux and Wsmahk in a 2 1-2 mile race to harness, in France recently. Time, 6:41.

No horse can be withdrawn unless actually sick or disabled without paying 10 per cent. of the purse, is the new order at Guttenburg. It's a good order.

Over $1,000,000 worth of thoroughbred and trotting stallions and hackney horses were exhibited at Lexington, Ky., on the occasion of the annual horse show.

The scheme of altering the date of age of race horses in England did not meet with approval and has been dropped.

Isaac Murphy has been engaged to ride the fleet-footed 2-year-old filly Maid Marian, by imp. Great Tom, in the McGrathiana stakes of the new Kentucky association.

The Jewett Farm, Jewettsville, N. Y., has sold to the Fairview Stock Farm, Kewanna, Ind., the 8-year-old bay stallion Tycho, 2:28 1-4, by Jerome Eddy, 2:16 1-2, dam by Hiram.

A filly colt has been foaled out of Nightingale, 2:13 3-4, the fastest granddaughter of George Wilkes and has for his sire Allerton, 2:09 1-4, the fastest grandson of George Wilkes.

Jockey George Taylor will come west this year under engagement to G. W. Poole. As he is a very capable rider, he will be a welcome addition to the list of western jockeys.

The Canadian stallion Alvin, 2:14 1-2, by Orpehus, out of Nancy, by Toronto Chief, has been purchased by Captain James Willen and A. A. Parker, of Detroit, Mich., for a long price.

The entries for the annual meeting of the State Horse Breeders' association, which takes place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the third week of August next, number nearly three hundred and fifty.

Louise A. Miller, a well-known horsewoman, of Hartford, has just been awarded a verdict in the court of common pleas which establishes her rights of ownership to the well-known Jeffersonian stallion The Bull.

Tom Hamilton, 2:21 1-4, by Hamilton, who was sold by G. F. Davis, of Windsor, to William Neely, of New Haven, Conn., will be campaigned this year by Ed. Bass, who also has the pacer Monkey Rolla, 2:15 1-2, by Tempest, Jr.

Of the horses being prepared at the eastern tracks Pessara and Snowball recently worked a mile in 1:46, the former finishing well in hand; Yorkville Belle, 1:48; Clarendon, San Juan, Rey del Rey and Uno Grande in about 1:50, Jubal and Beansey, 1:46 1-2.

Jennie McCoy and Javelin, pacers, have been matched for a race at Overland park during the week following the spring meeting. Jennie McCoy is a 3-year-old owned by George Rippey, of Denver. Javelin is owned by John Cary, of Denver. The stakes will be for $2,500.

The Indiana trotting and pacing circuit directors announce this schedule: Terre Haute, June 7 to 10; Kokomo, June 14 to 17; Peru, June 21 to 24; Elkhart, June 28 to July 1; Fort Wayne, July 4 to 8; Richmond, July 12 to 15; Indianapolis, July 19 to 22; Rushville, July 26 to 29; Columbus, August 2 to 5.

Lady Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Benton's Diomed, foaled on April 10, at Harrodsburg, Ky., a large bay filly, by Fitler, he by Red Wilkes, dam Messenger Girl, by Messenger Chief, 1825. Messenger Girl is out of the dam of Prince Wilkes, 2:14 3-4. Lady Wilkes is the property of George A. Singerly.

Chicago is to have a grand trotting revival this season. The Northwestern Trotting and Pacing Breeders' association has made arrangement with both the racing associations of that city, whereby they will close the racing dates during the week of the trotting meeting of the Northwestern Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' association, August 15 to 20 inclusive.

The Coney Island and New York Jockey clubs have again combined in opening the Sea and Sound stakes, the entries for which close May 16. It will be run at the autumn meeting of both clubs this season, the entries being 2-year-olds. Then in 1893 it will be run at the spring meetings of each club, when the starters are 3 years old. The entrance fee is $100 for all four; $10 000 is added, and a contingent of $5,000 more additional money being offered to the winner of two, three or four of the races.

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IN GENERAL.

Jack McAuliffe wants to fight any 135-pound man in the country.

Willie Windle will ride under the colors of the Manhattan Athletic club this year.

The Peoria Bicycle club will hold a relay race to Chillicothe, May 29, a distance of 160 miles.

C. A. Boyle, a Pittsburg wheelman, is enroute from San Francisco to his home on his wheel for his health.

Sullivan laughs at the notion of Fitzsimmons' wanting to fight the winner of the Corbett and Sullivan contest.

Robert B. McMullin has been elected over F. A. Finkelday for official handicapper of the 12 branches of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

The special race for twenty-one-footers under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht club, will be sailed July 28 at 10:45 a. m. —New York Express.

The annual boxing tournament of the Garfield Athletic club will be held at the club house in Greenville, N. J., on the 30th. The weights are as follows: 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds and 158 pounds.

An effort is being made to bring John Donahue, W. P. A., and Charles O'Neil, late of A. C. S. N., together in a four-round set-to at the entertainment of the Richlen club, at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, on April 27.

The Arcadia Athletic association, of Brooklyn, has decided to give a professional boxing tournament early next month. There will be eight special bouts between well known professionals. Among the bouts already arranged are: "Bill" Dunn and Harry Newmeyer, the middle weight pugilists, and "Johnny" Regan and "Pete" McCoy, the welter weight pugilists.

The Hillside Gunning club, of Chestnut Hill, has elected the following officers to serve for one year: President, Albert Reinhardt; vice president, Robert Montgomery; treasurer, Thomas S. Carlisle; secretary, William H. Leissinger; assistant secretary Howard Strouse; captain, John Landis; trustees, Robert Montgomery, Alexander Call and C. B. Johnson.

TAKE A PILL. Hobb's Are the Best on Earth.

DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS

Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY

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Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

Rainbow Pebble SPECTACLES

Are Nature's Cure for Defective Vision.

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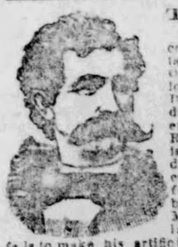
Oculists' Prescriptions Filled.



THE BEST.

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100 CASES

of the most varied character. Below are given the names of a few who are well-known in Toledo and vicinity:

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Miss A. S. Nennasser, scrofula.
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Mrs. May McElroy, heart disease.
Mrs. Amanda Kuntz, female disease.
Mrs. T. I. Wiser, female disease.
Mrs. M. E. McCracken, female disease.
Mr. Henry Wesson, piles, 13 years standing.
Mrs. John Sherbine, scrofula.
Mrs. A. L. Henderson, rheumatism.
Mr. Samuel Hammond, catarrh.
Mr. Edward Johnston, Sr., kidney disease.
Mrs. L. A. Snoaf, female disease.
Mrs. Henry Breadbent, female disease.
Mrs. Findlay Whistler, female disease.
These are a very few of the many names that he is allowed to use, but they are enough to show what can be done by one who thoroughly understands his business.
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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Frolic and Fun for the Little Ones.

The Story That Wins the Prize.

Why the Jelly Fish Has No Bones—Interesting Page for the Young Folks.

THE FISHING PARTY.

Wunst we went a-fishin'—me
An' my Pa an' Ma—all three.
When they was a picnic, 'way
Out to Hanch's Woods, one day.

An' there was a crick out there,
Where the fishes is, an' where
Little boys 't ain't big an' strong
Better have their folks along.

My Pa he 'ist fished an' fished
An' my Ma she said she wished
Me an' her was home; an' Pa
Said he wished so worse'n Ma.

Pa said ef you talk, er say
Anythin', er sneeze, er play,
Hain't no fish, alive er dead,
Ever go' to bite, he said.

Purt' nigh dark in town when we
Got back home; and Ma, says she,
Now she'll have a fish fer shore!—
An' she buyed one at the store.

Nen, at supper, Pa he won't
Eat no fish, an' says he don't
Like 'em. An' he pounded me
When I choked!—Ma, didn't he?
—James Whitcomb Riley.

AN OBLIGIN' B'AR.

(Prize Story.)

In the middle of a great forest lived a lumberman with his three children; they were Jean, Kate and Willie. The boy was the oldest, being thirteen, while Kate, the baby, was eight.

The father's health was failing fast, and he was almost unable to work. Willie was earning a little money by making ornaments from the soft pine wood, which he painted in attractive colors. These he carried through the forest in a basket once every week, and sold them at a camp. He was a very bright lad, and manufactured such pretty little trifles with his knife and wooden tools (all of which he had himself made) that he often received as much as fifty cents for them from the kindhearted man with whom his father worked.

Willie was fully aware that they could not depend upon their father many more years for support, for each evening when he returned from his work they could see plainly how feeble he was growing.

"Yes," said the men among themselves, "Alec's end is near. Sorry thing for them children."

One evening Jean set the table with her very best tin dishes, and put on her peach preserves which she had watched with so much pride; for she, too, noticed her father's growing feebleness. She waited until a half hour behind the usual time of his return with increasing anxiety. At last she laid down her knitting, rose, and, nodding towards her brother, took her shawl and with a resolute expression on her face, passed out into the night, before he had time to reason with her. She sped on towards the camp, with a sense of great trouble near by.

"O, if he is hurt, I know he is not strong enough to get over it. What shall I do?"

Forgetting her fear of the dark, she ran on until she flew right into something entirely unexpected. "A bear!" she cried, as she felt strong arms closing about her. But she soon discovered her mistake, for a lantern flashed before her, and she heard the familiar voice of Tim Saunders, a young man who worked in the same company as her father.

"Why, what little creeter is this in the dark, all alone!" he said, flashing the light into her face, and then continued with a shudder and a very different tone. "Little Jean herself, by Jove!"

Other men had now arrived, and Jean understood the change in Tim's manner now, for they carried some apparently lifeless body on a litter of boughs; she had an idea that that person was her unfortunate father. Her idea soon proved correct, for after standing undecided for a moment, Tim led her a short distance away and told her as gently as could be expected from a rough, though kind-hearted young lumberman, about her father's death. How a tree had fallen on him; and in spite of their efforts to save him, he soon died from the effects.

"Now, don't you think you will be wanting a friend while I'm alive," he said.

Jean bore up well after the first shock, and they soon reached the hut. The men soon despatched the precious preserves, but the children had no appetite. The vision of that dead, white face never left their eyes for a moment. Two days passed like a dream to these orphans (their mother had been dead many years), and they had not been in the presence of death since that of their mother. It was not until their father was laid beneath the sod, that they realized their situation. Then Will felt his responsibilities, and shouldered his ax in a business-like manner, as he started out to try his luck in lumbering. But his mind dwelt more on his knicknacks than the lumbering, for he was making a pretty bracket for Jean.

Seeing a nice branch in a pine tree which he thought would be the very thing for the holders, and for a carved bird, he was up after it in a twinkling.

Almost before he knew it he was busy at the carving, in the tree, but nearly dropped from his lofty perch when he heard a low, well-known growl; glancing down, he saw a great brown bear at the foot of the tree, seated there, as if with the intention of remaining until he had a good meal.

"Clare out, you great heathen, or I'll come and make ye!" yelled Will, trying to profess great bravery, while he quaked inwardly.

But the only answer he got was a sullen growl and a warning look from Bruin, which said, "Come then, and see what you'll get."

Of course Will could not disgrace himself by calling for help, though he had nothing with which to defend himself.

"I heard Tim tell about being treed by a bear, but I never expected to be," he thought.

He went on carving, pretending not to notice Bruin, after firing a few small twigs at him. But as hours passed and the sun reached the zenith, he began to picture Jean's anxiety over his absence.

"What if she should come to find me as she did father! She surely couldn't get out of his reach!" and Will soon found himself screaming with all his might for help.

While in the middle of a prolonged whoop, he heard the sharp crack of a rifle, then another report from a pistol. Turning, he saw Tim Saunders, and another, an unknown but very well-dressed gentleman, emerge from a thicket, then quickly disappear, for Bruin's wounds were just bad enough to cause him to become very ferocious.

Two more shots finished him; then Will slid down the tree, quite forgetting his carving in the shame of being found calling for help by Tim, who was a very brave young man. But he soon forgot his shame in surprise when Tim said, bluntly, nodding towards the gentleman:

"Will, this is your uncle, come to take you out to Indiana to live with him."

"Kate and Jean, too?" asked Will, too much surprised to welcome his uncle.

"Certainly, all of you. I heard of your father's death. You can have a nice home with me and go to school. Don't you want to?"

"You bet!" Hurrah!" cried Will, standing on his head with joy, for to have an education was his greatest wish.

"He was an awful obligin' old b'ar to lead you right over here, wasn't he?"

In a few weeks the happy children went to Indiana, and Will took the bear-skin home to remember his "ba'r" by.

About ten years afterward Tim followed them there, and set up a flourishing little store which was kept in order by a neat little wife, whom Tim called "Jean."

LINNIE MAY GIBSON.
13 years old.
LeMoyne, O.

POETRY AND PROSE.

Practical father—So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

Poetical lover—Yes, sir. I would lie down and die for her.

Practical father—H'm! Would you get up and work for her?

MY POWERS.

I have two hands, a right and left,
And fingers, ten in number;
Out of the palms' end they are cleft,
With naught their use to cumber.

Two eyes to see, two ears to hear
All sights and sounds, whatever;
A tongue to speak good words of cheer,
Bad lies and bad words never.

A heart and brain to feel and judge,
Two feet, which none may fetter;
These powers I'll use without a grudge
To make the world grow better.
—Advance.

EVERYBODY SLEPT.

Once upon a time there stood a little red hut on the crest of the hill, and in it lived a little red-coated mountaineer, who blew his bugle at sunrise and woke the hamlet with his early cry of

Ho, neighbor, neighbor, pink or pale,
Neighbor weak or neighbor hale;
Ho, for Dulce as rich as gold,
Hied thee from the ocean bold.

The people would rush out to buy his dulce, and happy and contented was he until one day a tall, raven-haired mortal crossed his path and stirred his vanity.

"Rabbinette," said he, "you are a good man; you are known far and near. Why, then, follow such a menial lot? What a beauty you are, too! Why, if you should set out to seek your fortune you would end with being ruler of the very isle of Dulce itself."

"If I could be that," said Rabbinette, in sudden rhapsody at the thought, "I would willingly risk life to obtain it."

"Then lay down your bugle and dulce," said the stranger; "follow the line of the sea till you come to the mountain of mist, then something will happen which will make you ruler of the isle of Dulce."

Rabbinette laid down his bugle and dulce, and set out to follow the line of the sea. When he reached the "mountain of mist" he found a man standing there with his face to the south.

Said he to Rabbinette, without once turning to look at him:

"I am going to the bottom of the deep for a pearl, and if I am not up when the sunset bells rings take this coral shield and wear it; it will mark you as ruler of the isle of Dulce."

"One word," said Rabbinette, catching to his mantle as he jumped into the sea, "are you ruler?"

"I am ruler!" shouted the man, over the roar of the wave, and for the first time Rabbinette caught a glimpse of his face.

It was he who had led him to throw down his bugle and seek his fortune.

It was all very odd, to be sure, but Rabbinette watched the bubbles where he had last seen the ruler disappear.

The sun sank, the bells rang, the purple mist closed in like a veil on the sea, and yet the ruler did not appear. So Rabbinette donned his coral shield and again followed the line of the sea, until a little old man shuffled ahead, made a bow of homage and opened the gates of Dulceland.

Rabbinette found a white horse, saddled and bridled, and, mounting its back, he rode and rode until he came within sight of the populace, who, the moment they discovered his shield, cried in one voice, "Long live the new ruler of Dulceland."

Meanwhile, now that he was ruler, the pressure of necessity which sent him out at daybreak in the past to sell his dulce for daily bread was no longer upon him, so he made up his mind to gratify one absorbing desire, to sleep. The more he slept the more he wanted to sleep. He had no cares; banquets were spread before him; horses stood saddled at his command, and he grew so much like a barrel that it took six attendants to lift him into his saddle and ten to lift him out.

But one morning he awoke to a surprise. Everything was still, and no feast served.

He struggled out alone and tried to mount his steed, but in vain.

He called out for his courier, but also in vain.

He rang the turret bells and sounded the bugle call—all in vain.

"Strage," said he, "I have been here but a single month, and yet how changed! I am no longer master of my limbs. They are almost useless to me. Alas! I sigh for the old, nimble Rabbinette of the mountain!"

He took a staff of young oak and descended slowly to the dwellings, looking in upon one after the other. Every one was asleep.

At last he came to the crier's hut, but even he slept. He shook him awake.

"Why are you asleep?" he said; "the island will be ruined. Why are you not all picking your dulce for the world's great market?"

"Sir," yawned the crier, digging his fist into his eyes, "we have had many rulers; and all have learned the same lesson; that there is only one way to rule to the isle of Dulce, and that is by example. We found you slept, and we did likewise; if you are to rule us, you must come down in our midst, from sunrise till sunset, and fill your bag as we do."

Before set of sun a bulky, weary, wayfarer, was seen laboring up the mountain side, towards the little red hut.

"Ah, Rabbinette," said a faithful neighbor, "welcome back; a sorry figure you cut to be sure, with your puffy face and unwieldy form. A sad trick has been played thee. It was the last ruler of Dulceland who lured you away from your native home in order that he might sit at its hearth."

Rabbinette said nothing, but, feeling a deal wiser, he reached his little red house just as the usurper jumped into the ravine and fled.

Bright and early the next morning, and just as if nothing had ever happened, Rabbinette's bugle was heard as of old down the mountain side, and the people poured gladly out at the well-known cry:

Ho, neighbor, neighbor, pink or pale,
Neighbor weak or neighbor hale;
Ho, for Dulce as rich as gold,
Hied thee from the ocean bold.
—Margaret G. Reynolds in Boston Globe.

HOW TO MAKE PUZZLES.

Does everybody know how easy it is to make the dissected puzzle which you children are fond of putting together? You can have new ones whenever you like for the fun of making them.

For materials you want pictures, pasteboard, a bottle of mucilage, a sharp knife or a large pair of scissors, and patience.

If you have to buy the pasteboard it will cost a few cents, but probably you needn't. Every family has pasteboard boxes coming into the house with dry goods, shoes, etc. Choose one of stout and smooth board and break it carefully apart. Take a piece the size of your picture and gum the latter upon it. It is better to put the mucilage on the pasteboard instead of the paper, taking care to get it on evenly. Then lay the picture on and press and smooth it gently until it is perfectly flat. If it warps in drying bend it gently back or put it under press. When it is dry draw lines across the back, dividing it into irregular sections, and then cut them apart.

Of course, mucilage is the easiest thing to use, but paste is better for some kinds of paper. Flour paste is good if you know how to make it. Very good paste can be made with starch. Put a spoonful of ordinary lump starch into a tin cup, with a little cold water, set it on the stove and let it come to a boil. Watch it all the time and stir it. Don't let it burn or get lumpy, but let it simmer gently until it is quite transparent and there is no trace of whiteness left. Use this hot or cold.

Of course you have pictures you can use to make the puzzles, so many periodicals give "supplements" and "souvenirs" nowadays. You want something colored and one with several figures in it is the best.

THE COLONEL'S UMBRELLA.

Jonas Hanway was said to be the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London. Umbrellas were long before that carried by women, but they were considered a feminine luxury, and a man would no more be seen with one than nowadays he would walk the streets with a parasol in summer, or carry a muff in winter.

But Jonas Hanway, thinking, like a sensible man, that all the good things should not be appropriated by women, boldly walked the streets one day with an umbrella (probably it belonged to his wife) over his head. He not only kept himself dry among his moist fellow-creatures, but he rendered his name immortal, and left a shining example to us who have not always the "courage of our convictions."

But it was long before the whole country got used to umbrellas. It was told of one distant corner of Scotland, that in this quarter umbrellas were sported only by the laird and the minister, and were looked upon by the common class of people as perfect phenomena. To see the minister or the laird go by with an umbrella over his head was as good as a circus to the small boys of the village.

One day Daniel McPherson called upon the laird to pay his rent. As he was about to leave, a hard shower came on, and Daniel, being a well-to-do man and much "respected," the laird politely offered him the use of an umbrella. Daniel proudly accepted the loan, and, much elated, walked off with his head held several inches higher than usual.

He had not been gone many minutes, however, when to the laird's surprise he sees Daniel posting back with all possible haste, the umbrella still held firmly over his head.

"Hae, hae, Kornel," he called out, "this'll never do! There's nae a door in a' my house that'll tak' it in! My verra barn door winna tak it in!"

Poor Daniel's head had not yet grasped the idea that the umbrella must be shut up before he tried to take it in the door.
—Harper's Young People.

OUTDONE BY A BOY.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him: "You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small."

"Well," said he, "small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" they asked.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell them what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing," said the little fellow. There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.—Selected.

CHILDREN NEED CHANGE.

Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the British statesman, in the first of her articles in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "Children are the better for frequent changes of room; they have to spend most of their time in the house; they require short intervals between their meals, with quick transitions from play to rest. The meals should be taken where there is no litter of toys; a quiet room is needed both for work and sleep. Home life to the younger members of the family and to the gentler sex means that by far the largest part of every day must be spent indoors, and half of it—at least, for the very young—in the bedroom. No attempt should ever be made to rear children in a single room. More danger lies in this than many mothers imagine. The necessity of providing a full supply of pure and fresh air in youth, when change and growth are most active, is obvious."

THE DRAGON QUEEN

Who Wanted a Live Monkey's Liver

To Cure Her Sickness—Why the Jelly Fish Has No Bones in His Body.

Once upon a time the King of the Dragons, who had till then lived as a bachelor, took it into his head to get married. His bride was a young Dragonette just 16 years old—lovely enough, in very sooth, to become the wife of a king. Great were the rejoicings on the occasion. The Fishes, both great and small, came to pay their respects and to offer gifts to the newly-wedded pair, and for some days all was feasting and merriment.

But, alas! even Dragons have their trials. Before a month had passed the young Dragon Queen fell ill. The doctors dosed her with every medicine that was known to them, but all to no purpose. At last they shook their heads, declaring that there was nothing more to be done. The illness must take its course and she would probably die. But the sick queen said to her husband:

"I know of something that will cure me. Only fetch me a live monkey's liver to eat and I shall get well at once." "A live monkey's liver!" exclaimed the king. "What are you thinking of, my dear? Why, you forget that we Dragons live in the sea, while monkeys live far away from here, among the forest trees on land. A monkey's liver! Why, darling, you must be mad."

Hereupon the young Dragon Queen burst into tears. "I only ask you for one small thing," whimpered she, "and you won't get it for me. I always thought you didn't really love me. Oh! I wish I had staid at home with my own m-m-m-mama and my own papa-a-a-a!" Here her voice choked with sobs and she could say no more.

Well, of course, the Dragon King did not like to have it thought that he was unkind to his beautiful young wife. So he sent for his trusty servant, the Jelly-Fish, and said: "It is rather a difficult job, but what I want you to try to do is to swim across to the land and persuade a live Monkey to come here with you. In order to make the Monkey willing to come you can tell him how much nicer everything is here in Dragonland than away where he lives. But what I really want him for is to cut out his liver and use it as medicine for your young Mistress, who, as you know, is dangerously ill."

So the Jelly-Fish went off on his strange errand. In those days he was just like any other fish, with eyes and fins and a tail. He even had little feet which made him able to walk on the land as well as to swim in the water. It did not take him many hours to swim across to the country where the Monkeys lived, and fortunately there just happened to be a fine Monkey skipping about among the branches of the trees near the place where the Jelly-Fish landed. So the Jelly-Fish said: "Mr. Monkey, I have come to tell you of a country far more beautiful than this. It lies beyond the waves and is called Dragonland. There is pleasant weather there all the year round, there is always plenty of ripe fruit on the trees, and there are none of those mischievous creatures called Men. If you will come with me I will take you there. Just get on my back."

The Monkey thought it would be fun to see a new country. So he leaped on the Jelly-Fish's back and off they started across the water. But when they had gone about half-way he began to fear that perhaps there might be some hidden danger. It seemed so odd to be fetched suddenly in that way by a stranger. So he said to the Jelly-Fish: "What made you think of coming for me?" The Jelly-Fish answered: "My Master, the King of the Dragons, wants you in order to cut out your liver and give it as a medicine to his wife, the Queen, who is sick."

"Oh! that's your little game, is it?" thought the Monkey. But he kept his thoughts to himself and only said: "Nothing could please me better than to be of service to their Majesties. But it so happens that I left my liver hanging to a branch of that big chestnut tree which you found me skipping about on. A liver is a thing that weighs a good deal. So I generally take it out and play about without it during the daytime. We must go back for it." The Jelly-Fish agreed that there was nothing else to be done under the circumstances. For—silly creature that he was—he did not see that the Monkey was telling a story in order to avoid getting killed and having his liver used as medicine for the fanciful young Dragon Queen.

When they reached the shore of Monkeyland again the monkey bounded off the Jelly-Fish's back and up to the topmost branch of the chestnut tree in less than no time. Then he said: "I do not see my liver here. Perhaps somebody has taken it away. But I will look for it. You, meantime, had better go back and tell your master what has happened. He might be anxious about you if you did not get home before dark."

So the Jelly-Fish started off a second time, and when he got home he told the Dragon King everything just as it had happened. But the King flew into a passion with him for his stupidity and bellooed to his officers, saying: "Away with this fellow! Take him and beat him to a jelly! Don't let a single bone remain unbroken in his body!" So the officers seized him and beat him as the King had commanded. That is the reason why, to this very day, Jelly-Fishes have no bones, but are just nothing more than a mass of pulp.

As for the Dragon Queen, when she found she could not have the Monkey's liver—why, she made up her mind that the only thing to do was to get well without it.—Translated by B. H. Chamberlain for the Chicago News.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Readers—This is the week for the publication of our prize story. You will find it at the head of the page.

Very well told and well written for a young miss of 13, I think. Don't you?

We received a great many others and it was rather difficult to decide between them. But a great many things must be taken into consideration in a contest of this kind. The judge must notice the penmanship, the neatness, the misspelled words and the grammatical mistakes as well as the errors in rhetoric and composition.

In these respects Miss Linnie's story is certainly the best that I have received. Her penmanship is beautiful and you will see that she has not one misspelled word.

Many of the other stories are very good indeed, several of them have excellent plots. I hope that no one will be discouraged, but will try again.

The stories that are entitled to honorable mention are:

"A Story of Pleasure and Adventure," by Ethel Thompson, of Ravenna, O.

"The Children's Adventure," by Jesse I. Lewis, of Oil Center, O.

"A Story for the Children's Hour," by Bessie M. Cremford, of Wapakoneta, O.

Your Friend,
PETER BUZZER,
Toledo "Bee," Toledo, O.

Come Again.

Mr. Buzzer—As I have seen letters printed in the Bee, I thought I would write one, too. If my letter is printed I will write one again.

My papa takes the Bee and likes it very well. I like to read the letters that are printed in this paper. I am a little girl 12 years old. I live four miles from Findlay.
MYRTIE G.

Carrie's Pets.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I thought I would write a little letter.

I have some nice pets. I have a little kit, and her name is Tumble, and I have four nice dollies, and their names are Ora, and Pearly, and Emma, and Betsy.

I am a little girl 6 years old.

My papa takes the Bee, and I love to read the letters from the little girls and boys.

Our school will begin in four weeks, and then I will go to school.

From a little girl.
CARRIE E. SHAFFER.

McClure, O.

A good letter and so nicely printed, Carrie. Send us another one, won't you?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

None Such CONDENSED Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.
MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sure Cure

ROBINSON'S SURE CURE
—FOR—
Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

R. W. ROBINSON & SON,
134 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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It will rebuild the run down system of the over-worked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
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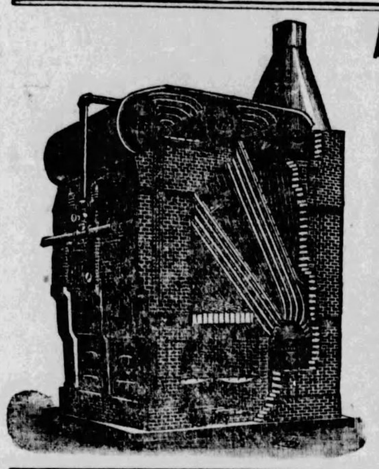

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EVERYTHING NEW FOR SPRING TRADE

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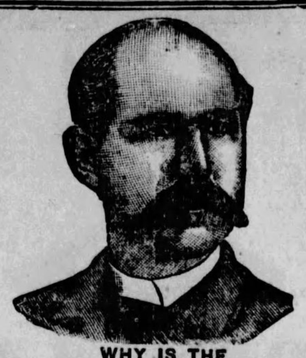

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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

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$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

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Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
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It's a problem to all. What is? The fine suits we make to order for $20, while other tailors ask $35 for the same goods. Our $3 and $4 Pants to order are very pretty this season. Our $5 and $6 grade are fine imported goods which you cannot duplicate elsewhere under $9 and $10. Come and see for yourself.

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FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL FURNITURE.
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CANCER! CANCER!
Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made, and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.
Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shreak, under left arm, Archbold, O.
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.

May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by
FELDMAN & BROUGHTON,
Pettisville, Ohio.

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANOS
ESTABLISHED 1837.
Sold since 1870 at 219 Summit St.
THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO
GENERAL AGENTS.

STRICTLY BUSINESS!

I want your trade, only on condition that I can sell you thebest sewing machine on earth, on the most liberal terms. A fair trial free to all in your houses. Order a No 9, see me, get prices, and save money in sewing machines.

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A. RENSCH & CO.
607 MONROE ST.,
Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas; also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.

THREE GENERATIONS OF FLIRTEES.

Your grandmamma, of golden locks,
I flirted with through sun and shade;
I flirted with your mother, dear,
In many a moonlight masquerade;
And now you're sitting by my side
With gauzy tresses waving wide,
A winsome maid.

The flying summers have not wooed
A dimple from that bright young brow;
But when I met your mother first
She smiled as you are smiling now.
Like yours the form, the face as fair,
I vowed to keep her lock of hair—
And kept the vow.

One hand I held—a captive small
In mute revolt—was mine misplaced?
Perhaps (observe I say "perhaps")
It girdled some one's fairy waist—
Such complications, 'tis averred,
Might chance * * * nay, don't be vexed,
I erred
In point of taste!

I only meant to "illustrate,"
Or, as it were, rehearse the scene
Which fancy, ling'ring on the past,
Recalls with you, my dainty queen
Ah, yes! time changes, as you'd say—
Blanched beards should not be quite so gay,
But hearts are charmed from growing gray
With Sweet Sixteen.
—Temple Bar.

Farm AND Garden

HOW TO RAISE WHEAT.

Abstract of a Practical Agricultural Lecture at Ohio State University by T. B. Terry, of Summit County.

We are right in inferring from the subject "Wheat Growing That Pays" that there is some wheat growing that does not pay and in fact there is a great deal that does not. The average wheat crop of Ohio is not a paying crop. From thirteen to fifteen bushels per acre does not give any profit above the cost of production. It did once, but it does not now. The conditions of growing are different, and the cost is increased.

Circumstances differ greatly, but from the best data it is shown that the average cost of production of wheat is about the equivalent of eighteen bushels per acre, counting everything, and allowing good pay for men, teams and machinery, as well as interest on the money value of the land. Further, if wheat is planted immediately after corn the cost of the crop is considerably decreased, but the above figures are obtained in counting 6 per cent. interest on the value of $100 per acre, and $3 per day for man, team and tools. It is necessary to either reduce the cost or increase the product, and every step in this direction will be clear gain. By far the better plan is to grow larger and better crops. If we can grow twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre we can make 50 per cent. net profit. That is very good, yet it can be doubled.

At an institute the speaker was told of a bank the stock of which sold at 140. Why was it at such a premium? Simply because it pays a good annual dividend. It is the same with a wheat crop: the more the amount of production, the greater is the net profit. In farming it is difficult to figure exactly the cost of crops because they overlap, and one crop aids or injures another.

When the speaker began farming about twenty years ago his land produced but eight bushels of wheat per acre, while now it averages thirty-three, which nets 70 per cent. on the cost of production. The land was run down by a tenant, but it has now been brought up by a prolonged effort and continued care with draining and with clover. One crop, in '81, paid 85 per cent. on the cost of production. The yield was thirty-eight bushels per acre and it was sold at the mills at Akron at $1.50 per bushel. This is not "luck" but management.

The foundation of all success with wheat culture in Ohio is drainage. If the soil has a natural slope and drainage it is well but if it is not natural the drainage must be effected by artificial means. A farmer now plants out a crop and cannot tell if he will receive five or thirty bushels. If it is an open winter the crop drowns out and he sometimes is unable to reap anything, but if there is sufficient snow he may have thirty bushels per acre. There is no need of this uncertainty. It is overcome by thorough drainage and careful tillage.

Besides, removing surplus water draining deepens the soil. The roots will not go down if the soil is not well drained. One farmer in Lucas county, O., started ten years ago on a wet clay bed where no crop could be hoped for if not well drained and to-day his crops are a certainty every year. He was asked if he would advise farmers to run into debt for draining land and replied that he couldn't afford to risk labor for corn on undrained land and that he had never planted corn until he had first planted tiles. He started with seven and one-half bushels per acre and received a gradual increase as follows: 11, 14, 17, 20, 24, etc., until last year he had forty-one bushels on one field and thirty-three on another. This was on cold, wet clay land, but draining did it.

The next feature in raising the ideal wheat crop is to get enough available plant food to grow just as large a crop as the straw can stand up under. No farmer would work his horses without food,, but there are many men who put in crops without giving plant nourishment to the soil. How can we practically get the plant food? It is not advisable to buy fertilizers, though they have worked wonders on thin clay soils. Save all the manures; put a cement floor in the stable and a roof over the barn-yard. On the speaker's farm he sometimes has too much fertility. It would not do for him to grow wheat on his clover sod; the crop must be potatoes. Some of his crops started out for fifty bushels and became straw fallen; if they had started out for about forty-two they would doubtless have got there. He does not attempt to remove this surplus fertility by two successive crops of potatoes on the same ground, because it gives greater liability to scab and plight.

The next point to observe for a wheat crop is the thorough preparation of the soil. The speaker saw many wheatfields last fall, but not over fifty were well prepared. In the east careful preparation is more noticeable, but west of Ohio it become worse. Large clods will not grow wheat. The small kernels and little rootlets have no chance. The roots must be sent down until they have found soil, but if they become frozen or broken they are gone. The careful, deep, even preparation of the soil is an important item. Then plant in even and when the freezing and thawing of winter come the surface will rise and fall together. Make the soil as fine and firm as it can be made, but not hard. The soil in the road in summer is hard, but the soil in the speaker's field is firm. His horses will not sink in but about an inch, yet a spade will go down four or five inches with one hand. On the average five bushels more per acre could be grown in Ohio, even on land that the tiller thinks is giving a good yield. There is one trouble: If a heavy rain comes just after drilling the finely prepared soil will run together. The difficulty can be overcome by drilling after rather than just before a rain. (Use a barometer). Then the wheat will go into moist ground and start thriftily. The tools to be used are the cut-away harrow, the Thomas, or some other smoothing harrow, and the roller, besides the plow. The drag does but very little good: the iron roller is much better and nothing can do its work. The disc harrow is nearly as good as the cut-away, but it throws dirt too much.

Harrow the ground, then roll it, then cross-harrow, then plant if the ground is sufficiently prepared. The old eight-bushel crop was put in with the old "A" harrow. The speaker wanted to dig the ground up, so he got a sulky cultivator and stirred the ground up well both ways. He found it to yield ten bushels more per acre, and the next year, with drainage, the increase was yet thirteen bushels more. This was all with drainage, clover and tillage, but no manure. However, much was due to the thorough preparation.

The varieties of wheat to sow depend upon the kind of soil. In many places the Clawson and Fultz are considered best. New varieties should be tested. When the experiment stations announce them as promising, you may want to grow them and you may not, according to your soil. The speaker has given this subject considerable attention. He does not take his seed from the bin, but from the best spots of the field, and keeps it to itself, threshing it apart from the rest. Great care should be exercised in saving seed wheat, as it should be perfectly clean—not "clean enough," but perfectly clean. We have wheat and chess planted together and then the old story of wheat turning into chess. "It will turn into chess when the calf grows up a horse." He has gone to the trouble on his farm of assorting out the chess and cockle by hand, so that now he has none. His crop always goes to the same locality in Kentucky, and his next year's crop is already engaged. Nothing said about the price but he generally charges 15 cents per bushel above the market price. In a car load that he sold the purchasers were unable to find one teaspoonful of anything but good wheat.

It is very important that a farmer should own his own tools. On a farm of fifty acres the speaker has two teams and two harrows. He says that he must do his work on time when the conditions are just right. He has even his own drill and binder, and is well convinced that a great deal is made by doing work just at the proper time. The lay of the land is important. Land sloping to the southeast is in the best position, while that to the nortwest is at some disadvantage, but it can be helped by covering northern slopes with straw during the winter. In a field of his thus treated the yield was 36 bushels per acre. The straw also helps the growth of the young clover. This can be seen to a definite line on the strips covered with straw. Wheels behind the drill hoes to regulate the depth of planting will do very well on variable or uneven soil, but on smooth, firm, mellow ground they are of no use.

The amount of seed to sow depends on (1) the time of sowing, (2) the kind of seed used, and (3) the fertility of the soil. If sown early less seed is needed than if sown late, and it can be kept from straw-falling by sowing a less amount. The speaker tries to sow about the 8th or 10th of September. In the latitude of Columbus one can sow about the 20th of September. The appearance of the Hessian fly has something to do with the time of sowing. If sown later the fly is not so likely to trouble it. Professor Webster said: "The Hessian fly should have some exercise," meaning that two successive wheat crops should not come on the same ground.

One bushel and four quarts per acre is about the right amount for Mr. Terry's land, and he believes he could average forty bushels per acre annually. He has averaged thrity-five bushels for the past five years and grew potatoes as a specialty. In answer to a question Mr. Terry said he would not plow the ground if sowing immediately after corn. H. A. S.

Spring on the Farm.

But for the fact that so many farmers have more land than they can cultivate, the keeping of sheep for wool would receive but little consideration on the farm. Wool growing is somewhat of a patriarchal system, as the breeds best adapted for the production of fine wools require more range and exist in larger flocks than the mutton breeds. In those countries where the farms are small the wool-producing sheep are almost unknown, and yet the largest profit from stock is made from sheep, the production of choice mutton and lamb superseding the specialty of wool growing. The merino sheep is aptly termed "the animal for the land-poor farmer," as such farmers believe that they can best utilize their hillsides and unprofitable ranges to the best advantage with that hardy little wool-bearing breed.

No system of keeping sheep that does not place the animals always under the care and watchfulness of their owner will pay. While sheep may permit of the utilization of waste lands, yet the farmer would derive a far greater profit by restricting the sheep to fields that afford plentiful food that has been grown for their support, and any labor devoted in that direction will receive a due reward. It is inconsistent with high farming to turn sheep loose, leaving them to roam through the woods, and off to the remotest portion of a large farm, to seek their food and shelter and then demand protection against dogs and other enemies, when the very system itself is one that belongs to the past, and which invites all the difficulties that cause so many protests to be made.

In all cases where wool-growing as a specialty has been abandoned, and the mutton breeds substituted, the farmers find that a large profit is secured. The objection is that such sheep cannot be turned out on the range, and that the flocks must not be be urged against all classes of stock. When the mutton breeds are pastured in fields, and fed and sheltered at the barn, their great weight and large size of the lambs more than balance the outlay for the land, shelter, food and labor, and there is less loss from enemies. They also produce fleeces above the average in weight, which afford a profit also, while the restriction of the sheep to limited areas enriches the soil. The farmer has been struggling to make a profit from a "product" of the sheep, instead of aiming to make the sheep give the profit from mutton, lamb and wool. Large carcasses and choice quality of mutton cannot be obtained from the small fine-wool breed. When the farmer uses less land and resorts to the mutton breeds, he will make a sure profit, as is done in England, where such a breed as the merino is almost unknown.

A Machine for Churning Fresh Milk.

In Bulletin No. IX of the Delaware experiment station (Newark, Del.,) are given the results of a series of experiments made to determine the practical value of the butter extractor, a machine with which butter may be made directly from the freshly drawn milk.

In principle this machine resembles the De Lavel separator, which has now come into general use in creameries and large daries, by which the cream is separated from the sweet milk by centrifugal motion; but the butter extractor goes a step farther, and not only separates but churns the cream.

The machine operated with was made by an American company. It was found to require considerable experience to operate it successfully, and the tests upon which the station's comparisons are based were made under the personal supervision of the manufacturers of the machine. The results were that it was found that while the separator and churn obtained 93.34 pounds of butter out of every 100 pounds in the milk, the extractor obtained but 84.60 pounds; a loss of 8.74 pounds, and the butter thus obtained was of such quality that it could not be sold in competition with butter made from ripened cream.

In summing up the results of his tests Professor Penny, the chemist of the station, says:

"As to the relative expense of running in the one case, the Extractor alone, and in the other, the separator and churn together it is doubtful if a creamery having only one machine would save anything in the number of hands employed, while in larger establishments the loss, greater by 8.74 per cent., caused by the extractor is heavier than the saving in wages. On a daily business of five thousand pounds of milk this deficiency is equal to fifteen or seventeen pounds of butter, yet such a business with the separator and churn need not employ more than two men, and the extractor could hardly employ fewer. The expense for power, etc., is nearly the same in the two cases. It must also be considered that while the separator requires the milk to be previously heated during much of the year—a simple and cheap operation—the extractor requires it to be cooled, at least in warm weather; and this calls for a greater supply of cool water or ice—a decided disadvantage and in some creameries an unwarranted expense.

"Hence one feels justified in concluding that, if the quality of the butter be left out of the account, the extractor, as at present, offers no substantial advantage that is not outweighed by defects, and that it would not allow any saving in expense over the process it is designed to supplant.

"Run as a separator alone, under good conditions, this machine ought to give most excellent results; though in common with the De Laval, and doubtless others, it varies greatly in skimming power, from causes that are partly unknown. As a "skimmer" it may be considered strictly first-class.

"Although the extractor appears unfavorably in comparison with a much older method, it cannot but be regarded as a marvel of inventive and mechanical skill. The surprise is in the first instance that it should do its work at all, and then, even though it be found wanting, that it should do its work so well. It is brought at the start into competition with a highly perfected machine and a method thoroughly understood from many years experience. Its shortcoming under the severe test to which it is obliged to submit ought not to be cause of disappointment, there is room rather for encouragement, because it has done so much. Its future development is probably a question of the relative merits of "sweet-cream butter" and sour-cream butter."

If experience and an educated taste shall finally favor the former the extractor may be expected to take the place of the separator and the churn. But unless the decision shall fall in that direction it is doubtful if the new device ever comes into general use."

It should be added to the foregoing that the comparsion was made with the most perfect method of separating cream from milk now known. Had the extractor been compared with the old method of raising cream the outcome would have been less unfavorable, as the separator gets out more cream than can be raised by gravity.

The Turkey Gobbler.

Probably the most profitable kind of poultry to raise for market is the turkey, but to be profitable he must be well cared for. Farmer's Daughter says in Country Gentleman: But when purchasing young hens be sure that they are from broods of early hatched poults; better not try to raise turkeys at all than start out with little late slips of things, as I have seen so many do. Others make the mistake of trying to keep turkeys in the same yard with the chickens. They are most aristocratic fowls, abhorring all uncleanliness, and disdaining to associate with what they consider the lower classes. In fact, their well being demands a clean, dry run, well drained and sunny, and an extensive range where they may may gather for themselves the food their wild nature suggests. And although in all pleasant weather their best roosting place is an airy perch in the tree-tops, yet a shelter at night from the chilling spring rains would be highly appreciated and of great advantage. Unlike chickens, turkeys will not eat any and everything; mine were always healthier when allowed no meat or rich food of any kind, dry grain of good quality being preferred. Their drinking vessels and feeding pans must be kept very clean and wholesome, or they will refuse to touch anything. At and just previous to laying time the hens are very fastidious, and all the variety procurable should be offered them, taking care to feed them lightly on those grains at all fattening in tendency, as Indian corn in its various preparations, allowing instead a generous proportion of those egg-producing elements, as wheat, oats and the like. Mine were very fond of sorghum seed and grass seed from the floor of the hay loft, while of ground foods wheat bran was their favorite, especially if it was slightly moistened with sweet milk. Milk, either sweet or sour, buttermilk or clabber, is highly appreciated and as this is said to be an excellent egg food, the hens should have all they will drink at this time, care being taken to allow none to remain in the trough over night and so become rancid and unwholesome. Some green food they must have, and until grass comes again this may be supplied either in the shape of raw garden vegetables, ensilage or sweet clover hay, cut in half-inch lengths and steamed.

Clippings from the Farm Papers.

Thirty-one bushels of corn and four bushels of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the country were grown last year.

Sheep may be rid of ticks very satisfactorily by feeding sulphur, which should be given in small quantities and not too often.—Mortimer Lovering.

Lancaster county, Pa., grows more tobacco than another county in the United States. The crop grown there in 1889 amounted to 10,217,800 pounds.

A great many kicking cows might be cured and more prevented by simply trimming the finger-nails often enough to keep them from cuttings the teats of the cow.

The fat in the milk is the most potent factor in determining the yield and quality of cheese, and the quality of cheese is largely affected by the amount of fat contained in it.

The wonderful development of the orange industry of California is seen from the fact that in six counties there are already 1,000,000 trees bearing, and over 3,000,000 trees on the way to productiveness.

Some farmers seem to fear to dip deep enough in the feed box, keeping their young stock, dry cows and such other stock as are not bringing in an immediate profit on rations so low as to be of no profit to the feeder.

An Albany county farmer placed on each bale of hay shipped the information that it was grown on gravelly loam and was free from dust and chaff, with name and address and for this got $1.50 above the market price.—Country Gentleman.

Thick-leaved plants, such as oleander, orange, ivy, etc., should be watched for the first appearance of scale insects, which should be brushed off with a tooth-brush, taking care to remove every scale, if possible, for if any are left they will multiply.

Fruit men say that when fruit is barreled, and is to be hauled several miles by team before being shipped, the barrels should be laid down on their sides so that they will not be shaken closer together, and thus left looser in the barrel than when packed.

We are told that the farmers in the Palouse country, Washington, have straw roads, which are pronounced excellent. They take the straw after it is threshed and scatter it over the roads, and after a while, when it is settled, it makes a road like papier mache, smooth and dustless.

The average agricultural mind is slow to appreciate the circumstances of environment. It takes a good deal of plowing, and sub-soiling, and harrowing and warming by the sunlight of progressive thought and ideas before it comprehends that the procession is moving forward.—T. F. Abbott.

The American Florist claims to have found an infallible remedy for the cut-worm pest. It says use pyrethrum powder, making certain that it is fresh. Distribute it with a bellows at evening time, and in the morning large numbers of the worms will be found lying on the ground dead.

It would in many cases be an advantage if the orchardist would make a diagram of his orchard and give the name and position of each tree, so that those coming after would know the name of the varieties set out. It would certainly sometimes prevent the confusion of the nomenclature.

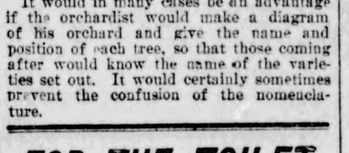
FOR THE TOILET

There is no more useful or elegant article than Ayer's Hair Vigor—the most popular and economical hair-dressing in the market. It causes the hair to grow abundantly and retain the beauty and texture of youth; prevents baldness, heals troublesome humors of the scalp and keeps it clean, cool, and healthy. Both ladies and gentlemen everywhere prefer Ayer's Hair Vigor to any other dressing for the hair. Mrs. Lydia O. E. Pitts-Moody, writes: "I Ask For Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time, and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and falling hair, so that I was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor, my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor to any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
BY
DR. SNYDER,
THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST



Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, Wis

"As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

	Before.		After.	Loss.
Weight,	345 lbs....	279 pounds...	66 lbs
Chest,	55 1-2 in....	44 inches...	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in....	45 inches...	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in....	46 inches...	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL
Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps.
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
McVICKER'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO

DR. KALKHOFF
Has the largest private practice in the United States

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST.
35 years' private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America. Dr. Kalkhoff is a member of the European Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cured under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits, Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Freckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES,
cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS
treated with unfailing success through correspondence. One visit desirable but not necessary. Write to A. F. Kalkhoff, M. D., Toledo, Ohio, for free Examination Blank, or call at his Offices, Surgery and Laboratory, No. 505 and 507 Summit St., where you will find the most completely equipped doctor's offices in America. Beware of traveling doctors who are compelled to go from home to get business.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE
CHICAGO
TO
Pacific Coast.

LADIES
Who Value a Refined Complexion
MUST USE
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER.

It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles, and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white lead or arsenic. In three shades; pink, flesh, white and brunette.
FOR SALE BY
Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere.
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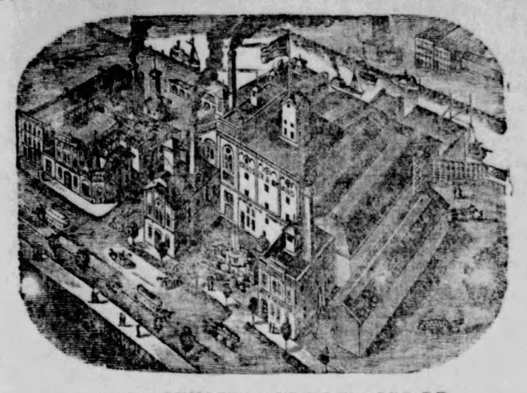
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.
ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1878.
THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY,



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THE FINLAY BREWING CO.
BREWERS OF
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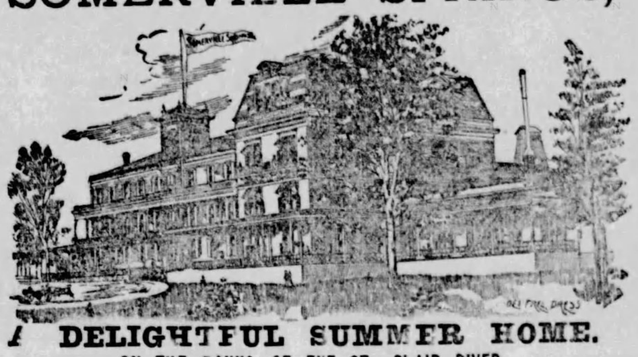
BOTTLERS OF EXPORT BEER,
PILSENER AND PALE.
Phone 199. TOLEDO, O

RESORTS.
SOMERVILLE SPRINGS,



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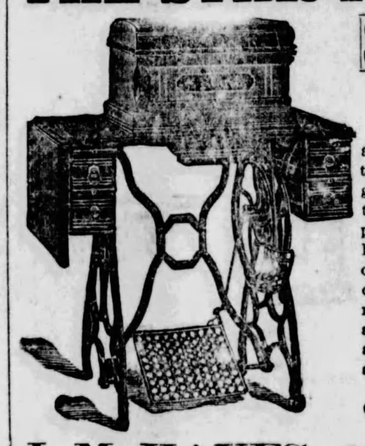
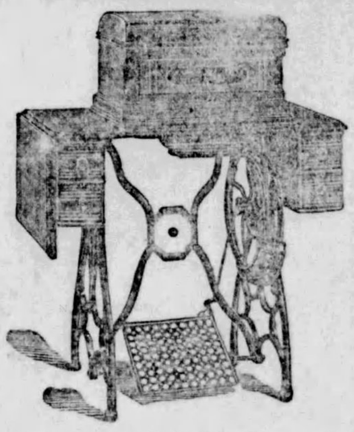
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ELEVATORS.
BEST MINERAL WATER IN AMERICA.
Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Special Rates to Families.
Address Somerville Springs, P. O., St Clair, Mich.

ELEVATORS
PNEUMATIC, STEAM AND HAND POWER,
—FOR—
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT!
ELEVATOR REPAIRING GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.
Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. General Machinists and Machinery Repairing of every description.
The Toledo Machine & Tool Co.
501, 503 and 505 Superior St.

THE STAR THAT LEADS THEM ALL



$20 $22



We are now prepared to furnish you a Sewing Machine which ordinarily retails for $60.00 for Twenty Dollars. We give you with this machine a manufacturer's guarantee to keep same in repair for five years free of charge. We have no agents' commissions of 50 per cent. or collecting commissions of 15 per cent. to pay, consequently are able to make the above offer. Upon receipt of above price we will ship you a machine, and if after two weeks' trial it is not as represented, money will be refunded.
We have also a fine line of Pianos and Organs at bottom prices.
For circulars and references address
J. M. HAYES, 608 CHERRY ST. TOLEDO, O

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?
Thousands of Cures by our Belts are persons who have done so.
DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
WITH NEW ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY.

More Belts Made and Sold and More Sufferers Cured than by all other Electric Belts combined.

The Crowning Triumph in Medico-Electrical Science! It cures all diseases curable by Electricity. It is a complete battery, as used by the foremost physicians, made into a Belt, so as to be easily worn during work, or at rest. It gives soothing, prolonged currents, which can be carried to any part of the body where there is pain, and will give instant relief, as Electricity permeates the entire system with a natural, glowing heat, rejuvenating every weak organ or part of the body.

WEAK MEN
Suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Drains, Losses, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lame Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, or general ill health, resulting from over-taxation of brain or nerve force, abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find a speedy relief and permanent cure in this marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skentical. In your ignorance of effects or by excess, or exposure, you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is *Electricity*—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause, and health, strength and vigor will follow at once and in a natural way. This is our plan and treatment.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

Our 200 page book "Three Classes of Men," should be read by every **young, middle-aged and old man**, sent sealed, free. It explains our plan of treatment, gives testimonials from people in all stations in life and from all parts of the country, including very many in New York City, whom we have cured, thus showing our marvelous work at home. Do not delay writing for it. It will cost you nothing, and may be the means of renewing your life and health.

The Greatest Boon on Earth is Health and Vigorous Strength. It brings wealth, happiness and fruitful marriage.

PHILADELPHIA GENTLEMEN WRITE US—YOU MAY WRITE TO THEM—SEE BELOW.

The Belt Works Like a Charm.
PHILADELPHIA, October 19.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your late favor which reminds me of my neglect in not reporting my case as you requested, but will now say that I am convinced that your belt is not only all but more than you claim it to be, for in my case it has demonstrated that it will make an old man young, and what more need be said. Your wonderful belt has in every particular worked like a charm, and I feel free to say that your inventions cannot be too highly spoken of, and I wish you could reach more of the many sufferers who are in need of honest treatment and advice as you give. Yours respectfully, JOHN DUNBAR.
With S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., cor 12th and Chestnut Sts.

An Old Man Made Young.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I should have reported to you sooner but I wanted to be satisfied beyond a doubt before doing so. I am happy to say that results are entirely satisfactory. From the use of your belt I enjoy excellent health, my appetite is good, sleep is sweet and refreshing, and am not now nervous as I was for years before taking your treatment. I think the belt one of my best friends, and no money could induce me to part with it if I could not get another. The most wonderful thing about it is that at the age of 74 I am a young man again. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish. Yours very truly, GEO. W. BOSLER, 1739 Jackson st.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt with Improved Electric Suspensory is the greatest boon ever given to weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in the strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Write for our book at once, sent sealed, free. Address:
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., April 1st, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, MAY 2ND, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty ($4,750) Dollars, bearing date Feb. 28th, 1892, and payable as follows: Four Hundred and Seventy-five ($475) Dollars on Feb. 28, 1893, and Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including August 28, 1897, at the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to Section 2704 to 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Collingwood Avenue from Detroit avenue to bridge over Ottawa River."—Passed Feb. 1st, 1892.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."

W. W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

sat-april-2-9-16-23-30

LEGAL NOTICE.

David S. Salisbury, Plaintiff,
vs.
Emilie Fenneberg, Emma Ernst, et al, Defendants.

Court of Common Pleas, Lucas County, Ohio.

Emma Ernst and her husband, Ernst, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, both residing in Brunswick, Germany, will take notice that on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1892, David S. Salisbury, the plaintiff in said case, duly commenced a civil action against William Marksheffel, executor, and the said Emma Ernst and her said husband, Ernst, and others, to recover against the said William Marksheffel, as executor of Charles Marksheffel, Sr., deceased, the sum of nineteen hundred and nineteen and 37-100 dollars, with interest on sixteen hundred and eighty-three and 67-100 dollars at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, from the 10th day of January, 1892, and interest at six per cent. per annum on one hundred and seventeen and 83-100 dollars from the 10th day of January, 1891, and interest at six per cent. per annum on one hundred and seventeen and 83-100 dollars from the 10th day of January, 1892, upon four promissory notes made by Charles Marksheffel, Sr., in his lifetime, said notes bearing date on the 10th day of January, 1882, and payable in two, three, four and five years after date, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually. Plaintiff asks that the court will also take an account and ascertain the amount due on said notes and indebtedness and declare the same, by virtue of a mortgage executed by the said Charles Marksheffel, Sr., in his lifetime to this plaintiff to secure the payment of said notes and the interest thereon; to be the first and best lien upon the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the east quarter of that part of lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27), in River Tract number ten (10) at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, which lies south of Western Avenue, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north line of Western avenue twelve (12) feet east of the center of said east one-quarter and running thence northerly parallel with the east line of said lots twenty-six and twenty-seven to the north line of said lots; thence easterly on said north line to the east line of said lots; thence southerly on said east line to Western avenue; thence west on the line of Western avenue to the place of beginning, all in the city of Toledo, county of Lucas and state of Ohio, and that on default in the payment of said indebtedness and the amount found due by the court thereon, said premises be ordered sold free and clear of any interest or lien of the said Emma Ernst and her said husband—Ernst, therein, and that the proceeds of any sale thereof be applied in payment of said indebtedness. Said Emma Ernst and her said husband are required to answer the petition in said action on or before the 18th day of June, A. D. 1892 or judgment and decree will be taken against them by default.

DAVID S. SALISBURY.
By E. P. Raymond, Attorney.
sat apr-16-23-30 may-7-14-21

LEGAL NOTICE.

Frank P. Hendricks, whose place of residence is Samaria, Monroe county, state of Michigan, is hereby notified that Hattie Hendricks did, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1892, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the common pleas court in and for the county of Lucas and state of Ohio, charging him with committing adultery with one Maud E. Labounty, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1890, and at other times at Toledo, Ohio, and for gross neglect of duty for more than the three years last past, and praying that she may be divorced from him and for alimony and for the custody of one George N. Hendricks, a child born of her marriage to said Hendricks, which said petition will stand for hearing on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1892, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

A. FAROUHARSON,
Att'y for Hattie Hendricks.
Toledo, Ohio, April 8, 1892.
first pub sat apr-9-16-23-30-may-7-14-21

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ferdinand Denhard, whose place of residence is Ransom, state of Illinois, is hereby notified that Louisa Denhard did, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1892, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the common pleas court in and for the county of Lucas and state of Ohio, charging the said Ferdinand Denhard with extreme cruelty toward her on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1891, at Toledo, Ohio, and with committing adultery with one Emma Kanich on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1891, and at other times at the said city of Toledo, Ohio, and praying that she may be divorced from him, said Denhard, and restored to the name of Louisa Hass, and for alimony.

Which said petition will stand for hearing on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1892, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

A. FAROUHARSON,
Att'y, for Louisa Denhard.
Toledo, Ohio, April 8, 1892.
first pub sat apr-9-16-23-30-may-7-14-21

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals are invited for the erection of the Ohio State Building upon the grounds of the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the following places:

Office of James W. McLaughlin, Architects, Cincinnati.
Coburn & Barnum, Architects, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. O. Fallis, Architects, Toledo, Ohio.
Yost & Packard, Architects, Columbus, Ohio.
P. B. Wright, Architects, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Bids will be received only for the entire building complete as shown by the plans and specifications.

Proposals are all to be filed at the office of Yost & Packard, Architects, Columbus, Ohio, before noon of April 25, 1892.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By direction of the committee.
first pub sat apr-9-16-23

GEO. F. C. KLUEPPINGER,
Sole Manufacturer of
Weis's Patent Skylights!
Patented Oct. 8, 1889.
No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.
Manufacturer of
Klueppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Stock
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
FIRST-CLASS SLATE ROOFING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 50 PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A STRICTly first class subscription book man. One used to selling cyclopaedias, dictionaries or histories preferred. Give permanent residence, reference and experience fully. If everything is satisfactory position will be permanent. Lock Box No. 31, Station D., N. Y. 6aprlm-p

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKERS at once. Gardner & Carter, Bryan, O. 109

STENOGRAPHER—WANTED, A COMPEtent stenographer. Address H. 54, Bee office. 108

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Acton, Mass. 23mchlm-wed-sat

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 15 OR 16 years old to wait on table at the Aubry House, immediately; Oak street, between St. Clair and Superior. 104

WANTED—GERMAN BOY 14 OR 15 years old to learn type setting. Enquire at Volksfreund office, 406 Adams street, Monday morning, between 7 and 8. 106

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND CATTLE teamsters who are used to timbering. Apply Hector Stave Co., Hector, Ohio, on New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 16apr6

WANTED—PERMANENT OFFICE ASsistant; either sex; salary $750; railway fare paid to office; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Secretary, Box 200, Buffalo, N. Y. mch19sats-tf

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horse; must be sober, industrious and honest. Apply 1045 Grand avenue. 109

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS had some experience at the barber trade. Call at 1317 Washington street. 110

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO Van Wert; must have good suit of clothes and some money. Call at 605 Madison street. 110

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLERK WHO is thoroughly acquainted in the confectionery and bakery business; German preferred. R. H. Meinert, 501 Summit street. 110

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN WITH experience in fitting up and packing furniture; must have good reference. Apply at the Palace Furniture Store, 618 Jefferson street. 108

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS TO DO PLAIN sewing at home; must have a good sewing machine and work by the piece; all materials furnished. In answering state what you would expect to make per day; the work is very plain. Address Seamstress, care of Bee. 110

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework at 413 Eleventh street. 110

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO APPRENtices at Mme. McGregor's dressmaking parlors, 1002 Washington, corner 10th. 110

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE GIRL AT dressmakers, 525 Broadway. 110

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK at 314 Huron street. Dr. R. R. Reynolds. 110

WANTED—A LADY WHO READS WELL, to fill a vacancy. Call at 605 Madison street. 110

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. APPLY MORNings or evenings at 1810 Madison street. Dr. Wagar. 110

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework in family of three grown persons. Mrs. A. D. Lang, 2268 Ashland avenue. 110

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK AT 1108 Madison street. Mrs. Geo. Ketcham. 109

WANTED—SEWING GIRL AND TWO apprentices at No. 415 Summit street. Mrs. M. O'Connell. 108

WANTED—SEWING GIRL AND TWO apprentices at No. 415 Summit street. Mrs. M. O'Connell. 108

WANTED—GIRLS TO DO EMBROIDERY work; good wages can be made. Apply after 9 a. m., 117 Summit street, upstairs, 2nd door. 108

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 923 Grand avenue; $3 per week. 108

WE DON'T WANT A GIRL TO CLEAN house, but we do want one to make a permanent home, at good wages. Mrs. E. J. Tippett, 216 Prescott st. 109

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A reliable washer-woman. Apply at 618 Madison street. 109

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family. Call mornings, 27 21st street. 109

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 17 YEARS old to assist with housework and care of children. Apply 2015 Vermont ave. 110

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GIRL TO do kitchen work. Call at 801 Madison street. 109

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 2154 Ashland avenue. 109

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO WORK in the kitchen. Apply immediately at the Oliver House. 109

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; all modern conveniences; a good girl will be given steady employment. Mrs. O. S. Brumback, 1603 Madison street. 109

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must know how to cook; good wages. Apply at once. 128 19th street. 108

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND cook; German preferred; good wages paid to a competent person. Apply at the Central Restaurant, 603 Summit street, or 604 St. Clair street. 109

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of small children. Apply at once. 2065 Ashland ave., cor. Floyd street. 108

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN PRIVATE families; cut by the S. T. Taylor system. Address H. 1, Bee office. 108

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework 232 18th street. 106

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED WOman cook; none other need apply; at 707 Madison street. 106

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT TOLEDO Club. 106

WANTED—ONE GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply to Milburn House, Auburndale, Ohio, J. L. Fox, prop. 15apr6p

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO COMpile lists, address circulars, etc., at home. Permanent if engaged. Address, with stamp, own handwriting, Housekeeper's Weekly, Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4sats

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room in private family; all modern conveniences, with use of bath; hot and cold water. Call at 445 12th street, between Adams and Oak. 20apr6p

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, WITH RESidence of 7 or 8 rooms attached, at No. 1545 Michigan, between Bush and Stickney ave; splendid location for grocery and saloon. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 9apr12

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, well furnished; bath room, both gases (N. W.) hot and cold water; small private family; suitable for two gentlemen; references required. Enquire at No. 121 Tenth street. 13feb-tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—THE FRAME HOUSE COR. Ashland avenue and Fulton street, $23 per month; five minutes ride from Summit street. Enquire J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 20apr6p

FOR RENT—ON WOODRUFF AVENUE, new 10 room house; all modern conveniences; will lease for term of years if desired. Apply to E. W. Eastell, Water Works office. 16apr6p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—CARRIAGE PAINT SHOP, located rear of my blacksmith shop, 613 South St. Clair street; work on hand. Pierce Phelan. 19apr3p

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 13feb-tf

FOR SALE.

BICYCLE FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW wheel of the latest design and best grade, has never been used; will sell cheap for cash. Address G. 97, Bee office. 29mch-tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON AND BOARDING house for sale in a very good locality, No. 42 Market Space; going out of business on account of sickness. 20apr12p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES of choice farming land; 20 acres improved; no buildings; 8 miles northwest of Toledo, Springfield township. Address Dr. J. A. Estill, Bowling Green, O., Box 5. 12apr-tf

FOR SALE—ENGLISH MASTIFF, WITH pedigree; a bargain. Address C. R., Box 132, Toledo, O., or phone No. 1177. 15apr6p

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM OF PONIES, buggy and harness; bay mare 6 years old; black horse 5 years old; at 127 Erie, between Monroe and Jefferson streets. 14apr6p

FOR SALE—SALOON IN GOOD LOcation, doing a good business; will sell cheap. Address H. 10, care Bee. 11apr6p

FOR SALE—$850 IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Cottage 6 rooms, No. 912 Champlain, between Locust and Lagrange; terms easy; long time; this is right in city. Enquire 1625 Huron street. 11apr6

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAUrant; location and business good; will sell very cheap and on easy terms. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 11apr6p

FOR SALE—PRINTING OUTFIT—COST $46; cash, $16; consists of $35 worth of type and small iron hand press. Mitchell, 209 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y. 15apr6

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR STREET—A very desirable pieceof property on Superior street, 26 feet front, with building that rents for $600; can be turned into business property at once; party desires to sell very much. Geo. E. Pomeroy & Son. 15apr8

FOR SALE—CHEAP—UNDIVIDED HALF of 3-story brick store with basement, elevator, all in good condition, with 20 feet fronting on Summit street, between Madison and Jefferson streets; price, $7,500; terms reasonable; we also have a 4-story brick, corner Summit and Monroe streets, renting for $2,000 per year, which we can sell for $20,000. This is a bargain; come and see. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, next postoffice. 11apr-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE HOME ON 18th, near Jefferson street; party wants to leave city within a month; would sell on time payments. Ira A. Richardson & Son, 3 Produce Exchange. 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS; has well, cistern, natural gas, with 30 foot lot fronting on Congress street; price, $850; terms, $85 cash, balance $10 monthly, 6 per cent. We also have a very nice 2-story house on Congress street, near Prouty avenue, for $1,700; terms, $200 cash, balance $12 monthly. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LARGE MODern 12 room residence; has city water, both gases, bath room; good barn, good sewerage; lot has 70 feet width on Collingwood ave., near Central avenue, this house alone cost $9,500; we offer the same for $4,500, on reasonable terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME residence; has 8 rooms, well, cistern, both gases, barn all in good condition, with 40 feet fronting on Dorr street, near Collingwood avenue, price $2,500; $400 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—NEW 10 ROOM FRAME dwelling, suitable for 2 tenants, rents for $13 per month; has 30 feet fronting on Elmwood avenue, near corner Bancroft street and Detroit avenue, $1,350; this is a bargain and can be bought on easy terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—WORKING TEAM, HARness and wagon cheap. Inquire corner Lagrange and Franklin avenue. 13apr3p

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE IN GOOD neighborhood on Gordon street, 5 rooms, lot 30x150; will sell at reasonable price on monthly payments. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms in Glassboro, for $700, on monthly payments, lot 30x120. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS ON Curtis street; nicely located; new; lot 34 feet; price $1,100. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON WEST WOODRUFF avenue, modern residence of 9 rooms, having good cellar and modern conveniences; location first-class. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,400, ON MONTHLY payments, house of 6 rooms, good cellar and sewer connections; nicely located on Germania street. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with use of bath; both gases; pleasant location; at 1307 Monroe street. Call evenings. p

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE ON OAKwood avenue, having 7 rooms, bath, gas, sewerage, etc.; lot 40x133; price $3,000. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON ROYD ST., near M. C. Ry.; has 6 rooms and good well and cistern. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE WITH ALL modern conveniences, on Thirteenth street, for $3,000; has 10 rooms in good condition. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICE, large brick residence of 12 rooms and all modern conveniences, on business portion of Superior street; lot 50 feet front. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, good 6 room cottage on West Washington street; well located; convenient to street cars; price $1,500. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 8 ROOM RESIdence on Irving street, near Ashland avenue; has hard-wood in parlors and good cellar; lot 35 feet front; will sell at reasonable figure. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ON Bell avenue, near Dorr street; lot 30x120; get our figures. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 1 1-2 story house of 6 rooms, in good repair, on French street, East Toledo, lot 38x130; price $1,200. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON Huron street, near Bush street; partly hard-wood finish; neighborhood good; price $2,800. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,750, IN MONTHLY payments, good house of 7 rooms on Missouri street, near Ewing street. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH STREET, NEAR Park street, 6 room cottage on lot 30x122; price $800; look at this place. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON JEROME ST., NEAR Bancroft street, good cottage of 7 rooms, with stable 20x22; price $1,900. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 8 ROOM HOUSE on Vermont avenue, near Woodruff avenue, in good condition; lot 50 feet front; will sell for $4,100. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FOR $3,500, HOUSE OF 10 rooms on Lagrange street; corner property; lot 50 feet front. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS A 6 ROOM house; nothing down; interest included; immediate possession. Call at Drug Store corner St. Clair and Adams. 16apr6p

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON HICKS and Washington streets, 1 1-2 blocks above Belt Line railway; price $450; terms, $25 to $50 cash, balance $7 monthly; we also have 30 feet fronting on Bartlett street, near Lawrence avenue, price $650; this property is very cheap. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

ONE GOOD HORSE, DOUBLE HARness and wagon for sale cheap. Enquire at 139 Middle street. 18apr6p

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY, CART, harness and saddle, all in first-class shape; pony 5 years old, and just the thing for small children; outfit complete, $150. J. P. Weed, 2065 Ashland, corner Floyd street. 18apr6p

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND SAloon on liberal terms; now occupied by J. M. Jacoby, No. 33 Summit street; selling on account of ill health. Call or address as above. 13aprlm-p

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—NEW SIX ROOM COTTAGE, has well, cistern, alley, 35 feet fronting on Bush street, near Bancroft, price $1,000; terms, $100 cash, balance $10 monthly; we also have 2 new cottages on same street for $1,050 each, and 1 two-story house near the corner of Bancroft street and Detroit avenue, $1,600, same terms; all this property is near the proposed location of the Woolson Spice Co., and is cheap. No. 502 I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW 16-FOOT COUNTER, paneled and cherry stained; will sell cheap if taken at once. W. E. Cawood, Jeweler. 19apr3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 30 FEET FRONTing on 11th street for $60; 40 feet on Monroe, corner Erie, $325; 30 feet on 14th near Madison, $60; 50 feet on 18th near Madison, $5,200; 35 feet on Oakwood avenue, $28; 40 feet on Monroe near 20th, $60; 30 feet on Oak street, E. T., $17; 40 feet on 21st near Monroe, $47.50; 33 feet on South Seaman street, near Woodville, $10 foot; terms easy. I. H. Detwiler & Co.,

FOR SALE—18 FEET ON ST. CLAIR street, near Perry, running back to Swan street, with 2-story frame building; 40x120 on St. Clair street, near Perry, with 3-story brick building, at a bargain and long time; I want offer for above property; 80 feet on Dorr street; 80 feet on Wisconsin street, near Detroit avenue, very cheap; 50x120 on Dorr street, new cottage of 6 rooms, well, cistern, and barn; 50x105 corner Washington and 16th streets, very desirable and cheap; 80x100 corner Missouri and 15th streets, modern house of 10 rooms, barn, etc.; houses and lots in all parts of the city. Inquire of E. L. Valois, No. 308 Superior street, Law Building. 23mchlm

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME house of 7 rooms; well, cistern, gas, etc., on Dorr street, near Detroit ave., $1,350; terms $150 cash, balance $10 monthly, 6 per cent. We also have a nice 2-story house on Hicks street, near Hawthorne, price $1,450; same terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, next postoffice. 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Body House Block. 4dec-tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND ORnamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, hardy roses, bulbs, Norway and sugar maples, elms and other shade trees for street planting. I. D. Cartwright, 420 Adams street. 26mchlm

FOR SALE—25 TO 30 SECOND HAND beer casks, from 25 to 30 barrels capacity each; casks are in good order; will make elegant cisterns; better than new pine cisterns. Call at 712 Bush street, between Erie and Ontario. 8apr12p

FOR SALE—PIANO—A FINE UPRIGHT piano will be sold cheap for cash under a chattel mortgage; clear title. Inquire of O. S. Brumback, 321 Superior street. 19apr3p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE large 14-room house; modern improvements; large grounds, on Lower Summit street; will sell for cash or take other property in exchange. Call on or address Merrill & Hone, 17 Law Building. 29mchlm

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal; all business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 4aprlm-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO make some loans on good improved city or farm property, at 7 per cent. interest; parties wishing to borrow money will call at No. 16, Masonic Temple, Toledo, O. A. D. Stewart. 24mchlm

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17augly

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 14, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN of 21 years, to work in saloon or grocery, or in hotel. Address M. A. Charley, No. 710 Cherry street, upstairs. 20apr3

WANTED — EVENING EMPLOYMENT after 6:30, by young lady; letters written, copying or work on books. Call or address P., 654 Forrer street, Toledo, O. 110

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF good character and ability, a position as stenographer and typewriter; salary moderate; good references. Address Miss Nora Arnold, 126 Jarvis street, Toledo. 20apr3

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST CLASS female cook, from New York, in hotel, institution or first class boarding house; best reference. Call 330 Erie street. 110

WANTED—A GOOD POSITION AS table-waiter; first class; German and English. Address Emil Kleiner, Wyek's Hotel. 108

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years of age; has had 4 years experience in office work and will be content with a moderate salary. Address H. 3, care Bee office. 109

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age; has had 3 1-2 years experience in the printing business. Address H. 22, Bee office. 109

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK IN dry goods store or to do office work, by competent young lady; have had experience and can give good references. Address H. 19, Bee office. 106

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR work by the day. Address H. 21, Bee office. 108

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. S. L. WEBB WISHES HER friends and patrons to know that she has moved her dressmaking from 2017 Union street, to 1435 Adams street, corner Vermont avenue. 23apr6p

FREE TREATMENT BY MACHINERY. By Dr. J. C. Kennedy's Patent Process ailments of almost every description can be cured. Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Asthma, Dropsy, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, and diseases of the brain, blood, bone and skin. Treatment from 9 to 10 a. m., and 7 to 8 p. m. Office, ground floor Hotel Madison, Toledo, Ohio. Treatment free. A skillful physician in attendance. J. A. Cohoon, Manager. 19apr6p

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SEVERAL tracts of land of 40, 80 or 160 acres for stocks of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes or dry goods; give full particulars. E. C. Thrall, P. O. Box 378, Toledo, O. 16apr6

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15decly

WANTED—A PARTY TO BUILD A small hotel and saloon in a manufacturing town employing one hundred men, no saloon in the place at present. E. C. Thrall, P. O. Box 378, Toledo, Ohio. 16apr6

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, on 16th street, between Madison and Adams street. J. A. Cahoon, 1514 Madison street. 5apr-tf

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS SQUARE Grand piano. Enquire this week at Counting Room, Bee office. 29feb-tf

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288, C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

WANTED—GOOD ROAD HORSE, AND pay for it in carpenter work. Address H. 20, Bee office. 18apr6p

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? IF YOU do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

VENTILATING STEAMSHIPS.

A Holland engineer has patented a plan for ventilating the boiler and engine rooms of steamships, by which the usual unsightly ventilating cowls on the deck are done away with, the necessary down draft being obtained by the utilization of the heat radiated from the boilers. The hot, and therefore lighter, air is allowed to rise through an enormous space between an inner and outer funnel, causing a powerful down current of fresh air through the stokehold combing. The down draft is strong at all times, independent of the direction and force of the wind.

SHE WAS TO BE A LADY.

Butcher—'Ow is my daughter gettin' on with 'er moosic, professor?

Professor—Well, I am only teaching her the scales at present.

Butcher—(indignantly)—Teachin' 'er the scales. I don't want 'er to know anything about the scales! She ain't goin' to serve in the shop; I mean 'er to be a lady.—Tid Bits.

Salt has been discovered in Egypt 150 miles above Cairo.

BALLAD OF KIPLING.

Oh, there was dashing Rudyard Kipling, who
came out of the east,
With his wildly weird and wondrous tales of
man and bird and beast;
Oh, gladly did we welcome him, his stories
and his lays,
And our critics stopped their finding fault and
gave him only praise.

And while we shouted welcome loud and
read each book he wrote,
We were told about his father in a Literary
Note;
And that this elder Kipling in the quiet of
his home
Had seized his able pen and writ a large
substantial tome.

While this (and eke new ones by Rud.) we
each most gladly read,
There came to us another Note, and this is
what it said:
"Young Rudyard Kipling's married sister,
one Mrs. Brown by name,
Has produced a book of stories and will
shortly print the same."

And so this volume, too, we read (with further ones by Kip.),
Till from another Note we got the subappended tip:
A younger brother of R. K. for the Press
has made a piece;
Likewise a single sister, two nephews and a
niece.

Still we gladly waded through 'em all, nor
showed our inward pain,
Till a startling word which blanched our
cheeks across the ocean came;
"To-day R. Kipling will be married" was all
the cable said,
But still these short and simple words made
strong men bow the head.

For there uprose a frightful vision before our
trembling sight
Of the time so swiftly coming when her
family 'd start to write;
Yes, strong men bowed the whitened head,
their frames with feeling shook
At the thought of Kipling's spouse's uncle's
cousin's daughter's book!
—N. Y. Tribune.

THE WOLFVILLE DUEL.

"I was a-readin'," said the old cattleman, as he folded his paper, "all about a dooel beuween some I-talians, and it tires me the way these yere monkey-tenders plays the game.

"Oh! This yere Wolfville dooel? Well, it was this a-way. It was blazin' hot an' business was layin' prone an' dead—jest blistered to death. A whole lot of us was sorter pervadin' 'round the dance hall, it bein' the biggest an' coolest-store in camp. A monte game was a strugglin' for breath in a feeble, fitful way in one corner, an' some of us was a-watchin', an' some jest sittin' 'round loose a-thinkin', but all keepin' mum an' still, 'cause it was so hot. Jest then some man on a hoss goes a'whoopin up the street, a-yellin' an' whirlin' the loop of his rope, an' allowin' generally he's havin' a mighty good time.

"'Who's this yere toomuitous man on the hoss?' asks Enright, a-regardin' of him in a displeased way from the door.

"I meets him up the street a minute back, says Dan Boggs, 'an' he allows he's called "The man from Red Dog." He says how he jest took a day off to visit us, an' aims to lay waste the camp some 'fore he goes back.'

"About then the Red Dog man sees old Santa Rosa, who keeps the Mexican saloon, an' his woman Marie a fussin' with each other in front of the Dutchman's store. They'd locked horns over a drink or something an' was powwowin' mighty onamiable.

"'Whatever does this yere Mexican family mean?' says the Red Dog man, a-surveyin' of 'em plenty scornful, a-draggin' of their domestic brawls out yere, to offend a sufferin' public for? Whyever don't they stay in their wickeyup an' fight, an' not take to puttin' it all over the Caucasian race, which ain't in the play none and don't thirst therefor? However, I unites an' reconciles this divided household easy.'

"With this, the Red Dog man drops the loop 'round the two contestants an' jumps his hoss up the street like it come outen a gun.

"Of course Santa Rosa an' Marie go along on their hands mighty permiscus. Well, they go coastin' along on their under sides until they gets pulled into a mesquite bush, an' the rope slips off the saddle an' there they be. We all goes over from the dance hall, a-extricatin' of 'em, an' finally they rounds up mighty hapless an' pensive, an' can jest walk. They was frayed an' traveled a whole lot, I tell you, an' lose enough hide to make a saddle cover; an,' son, you should oughter heard their language.

"'Which I brings 'em together like twins,' says the Red Dog man, a-ridin' back for his rope. 'I offers two to one, no limit, they don't fight none whatever for a week.'

"Which, as it shorely looked like he was right, no one takes it. So the Red Dog man leaves his bluff a-hangin' an' goes into the dance hall, a-givin' of it out cold an' clammy he mediates libatin' a whole lot.

"'All promenade to the bar,' yells the Red Dog man as he goes in. 'I'm a coyote, an' it's my night to howl. Don't rouse me, barkeep, with the sight of jest one bottle, set 'em all up. I'm some fastidious about my nose paint, an' likes a chance to select.'

"Well, we all takes our inspiration, an' the Red Dog man tucks his under his belt an' turns 'round to Enright.

"'If there's anything,' says the Red Dog man, 'I turns from sick, it's violence and devastation; but I hear's sech complaints constant of this yere camp I takes my first afternoon off to ride over an' line things up a lot. Now yere I be, an' while I regrets it, as I state it, I find you alls a lawless, onregenerate set, a heap sight worse than roomer. I now takes the notion, for I sees no other trail, that in half an hour I climbs into the saddle, throws my rope 'round this yere den of sin called Wolfville an' removes it from the map.'

"'Of course,' says Enright, 'in makin' them schemes you ain't lookin' for no trouble whatever with a band of tarrapins like us!'

"'None whatever,' says the Red Dog man, mighty confident. 'In thirty minutes I jest distributes this yere hamlet 'round in the landscape same as them greasers, which feat becomin' history I then canters back to Red Dog.'

"'Well,' says Enright, 'it's plenty perlite to let us know what's comin' this a-way.'

"'Oh, I ain't tellin' you none,' says the Red Dog man. 'I jest lets fly this yere hint, so any of you all as has got some bric-a-brac he values speshul he takes warnin' some an' moves it off all safe.'

"About then, Cherokee Hall, who was lookin' on, shoulders in between Enright an' the Red Dog man mighty positive. Cherokee was a thin, nervous, gray-eyed man, sot in his idees, an' I see right off he's took a notion ag'in' the Red Dog man.

"'Well, as you've got a heap of work cut out,' says Cherokee, eyin' the Red Dog man awful malignant, "spose we tips the canteen ag'in?'

"'I shorely goes you,' says the Red Dog man. 'I drinks with friend an' I drinks with foe—with the pard of my bosom an' the chudderin' victim of my wrath all similar.'

"Cherokee turns out a big drink an' stands a-holdin' of it in his hand. I wants to say right yere, son, this Cherokee was the guilefulest an' coolest sport as ever rifled a deck or backed his play with a gun.

"'You was namin',' says Cherokee, 'some public improvements you aims to make, seeh as movin' this yere camp round a lot, I believes.'

"'That's whatever,' says the Red Dog man.

"'I've been a figgerin' on you,' says Cherokee, 'an' I gives you the result in strick confidence without holdin' out a card. When you talks of tearin' up Wolfville, you're a liar! You ain't goin' to tear up nuthin'!'

"'What's this yere I hears?' yelled the frenzied Red Dog man, a-reachin' for his gun like a flash. But he never gets it, for the same second Cherokee gives him the glass of whisky in the eyes, an' the next he's anguished an' blind as a mole.

"'I'll jest fool this yere human simoon up a whole lot,' says Cherokee, a-hurlin' of the Red Dog man to the floor face down, while a nine-inch bowie shines in his hand like the sting of an ugly wasp. 'I can't do it, though,' he continues, a-lettin' the knife down. 'I can't cut a blind an' he'pless man. But jest the same, I shorely fixes him so he coundn't get a job clerkin' in a store;' an' grabbin' the Red Dog man's ha'r, which is long as the mane of a hoss, he slashes it all off close in one motion.

"'There's a fringe for your new leggins, Nellie,' says Cherokee, a-turnin' of the crop over to Faro Nell. 'Now Doc, take this yere Red Dog stranger over to the Early Bird saloon, fix his eyes all right, an' tell him if he thinks he needs my blood in this, to take his Winchester an' go north in the middle of the street. In twenty minutes by the watch—his eyes 'll be all O. K. by then—I steps outer the dance hall door a-lookin' for him. Be sure an' p'int him out of the door all fair an' square, for I ain't aimin' to play nuthin' low on this yere man an' I gives him a chance for his ante.'

"So Doc Peets sorter accoomilates the Red Dog man, who is cussin' an' carryin' on scandalous, and leads him over to the Early Bird. In a minute word comes to Cherokee as his eyes is comin' 'round; that he's makin' war medicine an' is growin'-more hostile constant an' to heel himself. So Cherokee, mighty ca'm an' grim, sends out for Jack Booth's Winchester, which is an '8 square, latest model.'

"'O, Cherokee,' says Faro Nell, beginnin' to cry an' curlin' her arms around his neck. 'I'm afraid he's due to crease you, an' I shorely dies if he does. Ain't there no way to fix it? Can't Dan, yere, take your place?'

"'Cert,' says Dan Boggs, 'an' we makes the trip too easy. Jest to spare Nellie's feelin's a lot, Cherokee, I takes your hand an' plays it, an' of course I sets up the drinks.'

"'Not none,' says Cherokee. 'I stands my hand all reg'lar. So don't cry, Nellie,' he adds, smoothin' down her yellow ha'r. 'Clean strain people in my business has to hold themse'fs to face any game on the word, an' they never weakens or lays down. An' another thing, little girl, I gets this Red Dog sharp shore. I'm in the middle of a run o' luck; I holds fours twice last night, with a flush n' full hand out again 'em.'

"So Nellie at last lets go Cherokee's neck an', bein' a female an' timid, allows she'll go to her room an' won't see the shootin' done. We applauds the idee, thinkin' she might shake Cherokee some if she stayed; an' of course a man out a-shootin' for his life needs his nerve.

"Well, the twenty minutes is up; the Red Dog man gets his rifle offen his saddle an' goes up the middle of the street. Turnin' up his big sombrero he squar's 'round, cocks his gun, an' waits. Then Enright goes out with Cherokee an' stands him in the street about a hundred yards from the Red Dog man. Then he holds up his hand for atention an' says:

"'When all is ready I stands to one side an' asks if you alls is prepared. Next I counts one, two, three an' drops my hat. You alls fires at the drop of the hat; follerin' of which, if able an' so disposed, you advances and fires at will.'

"So Enright goes over to the side of the street, counts one, two, three and drops his hat, an' then, 'Bangety!' 'Bang!' 'Bang!' goes the rifles like the roll of a drum. Cherokee could work a Winchester like a bell-punch, an' that Red Dog hold-up wasn't none behind the deal. About the fifth fire the Red Dog man sorter steps forward an' drops his gun, an' after standin' onsteady for a second, he starts to cripplin' down all slow at the knee, an' at last comes ahead on his face like a landslide. They was two bullets clean through his lungs, an' when we gets to him the red froth was comin' outen his nose and mouth plenteous. So we packs him back into the Early Bird saloon an' lays him onto a monte table. Bimeby he comes a little to, an' Peets asks him whatever he thinks he wants.

"'I wants you alls to take off my moccasins an' pack me back into the street,' say the Red Dog man. 'I ain't allowin' for my old mother in Missouri to her as how I dies in no saloon, which she shorely 'bominates of 'em, an' I ain't goin' to die with no boots on, neither.'

"So we packs him out into the street again, an' hauls away at his boots a whole lot. About the time we gets 'em off he stiffens back some convulsive, an' thar he is, too dead to skin.

"'What sort of a game is this, anyhow? I asks,' says Dan Boggs, a-lookin' over the Red Dog man's rifle. 'This yere man looks like he was plumb looced. Yere's his hindsights wedged up for a thousand yards an' he's been a shootin' of cartridges with 120 grains of powder into 'em. Between the sights an' the powder, he was shorely shootin' forty feet over Cherokee an' aim straight at him.'

"'Nellie,' says Enright, a-lookin' remorseful at the girl, who colors up an' begins to cry again, 'did you cold deck this yere Red Dog man this away?'

"'I couldn' a lived none,' sobbed Nell, 'if he'd got Cherokee, so I slides over when you alls was waitin' an' fixed his gun some. I aims it all for the best an' to save Cherokee.'

"'Which I shorely thinks you did,' said Enright. 'The way that Red Dog man manipulated his weapon showed he knowed his business, an' 'cept for you a-settin' things up on him I'm powerful 'fraid there'd been some holes in Cherokee now not showed in the original plan. Well, gents, s'pose we